

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 13.

STRIKE LEADER IN TROUBLE.

Charles McGuire, leader of the packing-house strikers at Sioux City, Ia., who has been a trouble-maker ever since the strike started, and who refused to obey the order of his national president to end the strike, is having his record investigated by a grand jury, and it has already been discovered that he has served a term in the Illinois Penitentiary for manslaughter. He is president of the Sioux City Hog Butchers' Union.

CHARLES F. MARTIN IS DEAD.

Charles F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock Association, while on his way from Cheyenne, Wyo., to Denver on Wednesday was seized with a hemorrhage of the lungs and expired a few minutes after being removed from the train at Greeley. Mr. Martin had long been afflicted with pulmonary trouble.

When the National Livestock Association was organized in Denver several years ago Mr. Martin was chosen secretary, and was unanimously re-elected at each annual meeting of the organization. Through his position he became one of the best known men in the West, and had a host of friends. Mr. Martin had an enviable newspaper career, having edited several papers in the West, and held important position on others. He superintended the first government livestock census.

BROWN GOES WITH FAVORITE.

Following the news of the resignation of W. Foster Favorite as beef inspector for the Philadelphia territory for Armour & Company, comes more to the effect that Mr. S. W. Brown, who was Mr. Favorite's assistant, has announced his intention to leave Armour & Company's employ on Sept. 24th. Mr. Brown is one of the most popular men in the business, and the Armour boys have presented him with a handsome diamond-studded Masonic watch charm as a token of their esteem and friendship.

Mr. Brown leaves Armour & Company to associate himself with the Independent Beef Company, which Mr. Favorite has established, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and he will occupy the position of secretary and treasurer of that concern. He has the sincere good wishes of all his former associates.

HEAD CHEMIST FOR MORRIS & CO.

Harry E. Bachtengkircher, of Lafayette, Ind., has been appointed head chemist for Morris & Company, at Chicago. Mr. Bachtengkircher is a graduate of Purdue University of the class of 1902 and a promising young scientist.

THE NATIONAL'S NEW PLANT.

The new pork-packing plant of the National Provision Co., to be erected at 39th and Butler streets, Chicago, at a cost of over \$100,000, comprises a four-story abattoir of mill construction, 100x125 feet ground dimensions; a four-story cooler building, 125x100 feet; three three-story smokehouses, 50x30 feet each, and a two-story power plant, 40x70 feet.

CANNED BEEF AND HORSE MEAT.

There have been many and varied reports of the state of the food supply at Port Arthur, and the scarcity of meats has been both affirmed and denied. Late reports from Russians who have escaped from the beleaguered fortress seem to be authoritative. They declare that there is plenty of canned corn beef, of which an immense supply was obtained from America before the siege began. This is all, however. There is no fresh meat except horseflesh, and it is said that the fresh meat supply of the city now consists of the carcasses of twelve horses slaughtered daily.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PLANT BURNED.

The fire hoodoo appears to be roosting around the Chicago packinghouse district. Following the Swift and Armour fires and the loss to the National Provision Company, comes news of the total destruction of the handsome new five-story beef, pork and fertilizer house of the Anglo-American Provision Co., which occurred early on Tuesday. The fire broke out in the fertilizer department and spread rapidly to the other parts of the plant, destroying the building and its contents of beef and provisions. There was a high wind and it was feared for a time that the entire stockyards district would be involved. Only the heavy rain of the early morning is said to have saved neighboring plants. The loss to the Anglo-American Co., which was quite large, was amply covered by insurance and plans for rebuilding were put under way at once.

QUARRELLING AMONG THEMSELVES.

Ever since the calling off of the meat strike there has been fierce internal warfare in the meat workers' organization, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Matters have reached such a state that a conference has been called for St. Louis to-morrow to take steps to prevent the disruption of the organization. There is an element in the body which opposed the ending of the strike and which now seeks to force out the national officers responsible for the calling-off order. Strangely, this element is headed by the Sheep Butchers' Union, of which National President Donnelly is a member, and which now seeks to oust its own men.

The sheep butchers called a little strike of their own in Chicago this week, being disgruntled over the method of re-employing their members, but it amounted to nothing. The cattle butchers are now said to be enraged at the conduct of the sheep killers and the scrap threatens to end in the breaking up of the amalgamation. The loss of the 3,500 Eastern members, who seceded in a body, was a hard blow to the union.

A TEMPORARY BEEF GLUT.

Forty-eight carloads of fine export steers, numbering 840 head, covering a value of \$60,000 and when dressed giving an output of 700,000 pounds of beef, were dumped on the already well-stocked market at the West Philadelphia yards last Saturday through a mistake of one of the leading railroads. The effect on the market was demoralizing. Within a few minutes prices on the choicest steers had dropped 25 cents per 100 pounds. For weeks good cattle were exceedingly scarce and common and medium stock rather plentiful. But the whole situation was reversed Saturday, and exceptional steers filled the cattle pens to crowding, while rough and common stock appeared rather scarce under the comparison.

The cattlemen who accompanied this big shipment, which was intended for England, were dumbfounded when they found the steamer Haverford had sailed. It is said that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company had contracted to deliver these cattle on the Haverford Saturday morning. But they did not get to her in time. The railroad company will be held responsible for all loss and damage.

SHEEP PELTS IN POLITICS

The President returned to Washington this week from his summer sojourn at Sagamore Hill, and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw was expected back from a Western stumping tour. The result of their promised conference over the tangle in the pickled sheepskin tariff has not been announced. The President should have his promised talk with Secretary Shaw on the matter, for there seems to be a lot of political fat in the fire.

Perhaps Secretary Shaw, fresh from rubbing elbows with sheep raisers and hide handlers and wool pullers, can give the President some timely information as to the political advisability, not to mention the justice, of reversing at this time the Treasury ruling which levied a 20 per cent. duty on imported pickled sheep pelts. After a long period of injustice to American interests by the admission of these pickled skins free of duty, the customs authorities lately ruled them properly taxable as partly manufactured articles, only to have the ruling suspended by the President at the solicitation of importers and their political backers. The President's interference with the purely judicial functions of the customs service has been severely criticized, and it is presumed that the pickle in which the administration has thereby involved itself on the eve of a presidential election has caused considerable perturbation.

A Few Voters Interested.

There are about 40,000,000 sheepskins pulled in this country annually. Every imported pickled sheepskin comes in competition with these. Many American pelts are allowed to rot because they are crowded out. There is a large army of wool pullers and hide and skin merchants handling American pelts and slats. The government had become mindful of the hundreds of thousands of sheep raisers, and the thousands of skin handlers and brokers, and had therefore become amenable to reason on the eve of election. The decision in Philadelphia, holding pickled skins liable to the 20 per cent. duty as "partly manufactured," which was upheld by the Treasury Department and then suspended by order of the President, is identical

with that of the General Appraisers at New York, which the same Treasury Department once before overruled. The Treasury thus overrules itself, and is in turn overruled by the President—illegally—as it would seem.

The importance of this ruling from a business point of view may be gauged when it is learned that the United States imports about 70,000,000 lbs. of sheepskins annually. The far greater bulk of those are dry slats, because wool is worth more in Europe than in this country, where the import has to pay a duty to get into a cheaper market. That means that nearly 200,000,000 lbs. of sheepskins have come to us from abroad under the free pickled skin ruling of the government. As these skins cost, landed, about 16c. per lb., the further proof is afforded that they are pickled slats. The total imports of 200,000,000 lbs. were entered at \$32,000,000. The 20 per cent. duty on this would be \$6,440,000. That is the sum which the reversed ruling has presented to the importer. The government and the sheep industry have been hit just that much.

An Irritating Situation.

The situation from a livestock point of view has been irritating the whole West and annoying the East in that line of trade. The representations to the government have been persistent and pressing. Now, on the eve of election comes the relief, only to be snatched away by political pressure brought to bear on the President. The matter should be adjusted once and for all in fairness to American sheep interests, and this fence-jumping act of the Treasury officials brought to an end.

Split calfskins or beef hides should also have an overhauling. The Treasury has decided that each split is a separate hide or skin. It has also ruled that 26 lbs. is the extreme limit of weight for a calfskin. Any bovine skin under that weight is a green salted calfskin. A 51-lb. skin comes off of a good-sized young steer. It is then a hide. When split into two 25½-lb. slats each becomes a calfskin and comes in free, avoiding the 15 per cent. hide duty.

CONDITIONS IN PRODUCTS MARKETS.

The conditions of business this week in hog and beef products markets are decidedly improved.

After a long period of dragging prices, in which there was a spiritless trading situation, a good deal of briskness set in, as at the beginning of this week, and continued to the close.

There are now quite active home distributions of meats, especially to the Southern sources of consumption. The general home demands for pure lard have decidedly improved. With it all are materially higher prices.

The receipts of hogs at the Western packing points have been under expectations, and it is assumed that with the freer distributions of the products that the stocks of them have been further pulled down.

It has not been so much by various reports concerning the corn crop that the hog prod-

ucts markets have been enlivened, but more because as the season is advanced that there is a disposition among distributors to replenish supplies which had been materially eaten into in the protracted period of dullness on their part in buying in the summer months.

It is not probable that the corn crop has been damaged in any material degree by the recent cold weather. Nevertheless the opinion is that the corn crop will not turn out to the early expectations of its volume, and ideas now prevail of about a 2,300,000,000 bushel crop, subjected, of course, to weather conditions this side of the beginning of October. It is believed that a good portion of the corn crop is practically safe, and that it is in excellent condition. Not more than spasmodic attention was given some of the low estimates of the corn crop as made early in the week, of about 2,000,000,000 bushels.

There has not only been a revival of con-

fidence and activity, in hog meat and fat markets, particularly; but there is beginning strength and animation in some associated commodities.

The compound makers are beginning to buy oleo stearine, not because of the present compound lard situation, but with the belief that as pure lard is now attracting a good business that the compound lard must, ultimately, sympathize in activity.

And there is a slight hardening of markets for seed fats, notably for cotton oil, based upon prospective rather than actual demands, and as well from some belief that the cotton crop will not be quite up to late expectations of its outcome, and that seed supplies may not be had promptly at the beginning of the season at such figures for it as the cottonseed oil mills feel that they could safely pay under any present prospects of the products markets. There is, however, a very good sale for cottonseed meal to Europe, both as to prices and quantities needed. But Europe is just now a very slow buyer of cotton oil. The compound makers are not, as yet, making material inquiries for the cotton oil, as awaiting the developments of business in compound lard, and the general cottonseed situation.

The beef fats steadily advance in prices in the foreign markets, with London 6d. up again this week for tallow, and although our home soapmakers still pursue a conservative policy in buying tallow, yet they are becoming a little more interested in the market developments for it, particularly as they find some other fat markets climbing in price.

IT DIDN'T WORRY HIM.

"In a little while," said the man who gets nervous prostration from reading "yellow" journals, "the meat packers will be running the country."

"Well," said the easy-going citizen, "if the country were run as well as some of the packinghouses are, I wouldn't complain."

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The Most Simple Motor Is a
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The Most Compact Motor Is a
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The Most Sturdy Motor Is a
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The Most Economically Operated Motor Is a
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The Motor for Your Business, Whatever It May Be, Is a
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The Motor Described in Our Booklet No. 2238 Is a
NORTHERN

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Engineers—Manufacturers
Madison, Wis. U. S. A.

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BEARING DOWN ON DAIRY GREASE

The great American game of "politics for the politicians only" is responsible for that travesty upon republican laws known as the oleomargarine act. Every farmer makes butter, and every farmer has a vote. An oleomargarine factory has no suffrage, and though it handles a large quantity of American products, its suppliers are too much interested in cottonseed oil, hog and cattle raising for other purposes to concentrate at the polls against the "butter enemy." The burden of defense therefore falls upon the oleomargarine factory owners.

Despite these facts, the oleomargarine law did not go through Congress like "shooting the chutes." It was more like "bumping the bumps," because many Congressmen could not swallow the proposed law, with its backing of butter color, tuberculosis, dirt and politics. When it finally appeared upon the statute books as the first injunction of one American product against another American product, for political reasons only, it was found that the friends of oleomargarine had succeeded in incorporating into it certain provisions against "renovated butter."

This product is old, rancid butter which has been washed out and doctored up for sale again as "butter." The butter men did not like this provision of the act, because it interfered with their means of selling otherwise unsalable, unhealthy stuff. But it was put on the statute books, nevertheless.

Passed Off as "Creamery."

It appears, however, that so much of this second-hand butter is sold as "creamery" that the original producers of it are feeling its competition against their new, freshly colored butter direct from the sanitary surroundings of the country cow-shed. They want the legal provisions against "renovated butter" carried out by the Treasury Department. The makers of this grease are therefore being fought by their old allies, the farmers. Oleomargarine makers have always contended that while most butter was not eatable, "renovated butter" was unspeakable.

It seems that there are about 70,000,000 pounds of grease, legally known as "renovated butter," eaten in this country every year, and so zealous have been the government agents in looking for oleomargarine that they have forgotten to watch for this product of misapplied genius, and the 70,000,000 pounds have escaped into the stomachs of the people unnoticed. Because of this competition to "pure" butter the farmers are crying for an enforcement of the law compelling the "dairy grease" to be labeled from the time it leaves the factory until it reaches the consumer. Accordingly, the vote-needing officials are going to see what they can do for the vote-giving farmers. They have drawn up new rules for the enforcement of the "renovated butter" sections of the law, and say they will be enforced. If they are the grocery stores of the country will sell this unhealthy grease with a label on it that a blind man could read.

Here are some of the amendments to the rules, as promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture within the past few weeks:

On the withdrawal of a package of renovated butter, the proper tax-paid stamp must be affixed thereto by the manufacturer, by the use of adhesive material, and if the packages be of wood not less than five tacks must be driven through each stamp, one in each corner and one in the middle of the stamp. The stamp when so affixed must be immediately canceled. The blank spaces reserved for the manufacturer must be properly filled up by him in accordance with the plain requirements of the form of the stamp. This is not optional with the manufacturer, but a requirement. In the blank space in the lower left-hand corner of the stamp must be inserted the date when the stamp was affixed and canceled. This is required to be done before the renovated butter is removed from the factory. The date of issue must be entered on the stamp by the collector at the time the same is issued.

The law neither defines nor imposes special taxes upon wholesale or retail dealers in renovated butter. Neither does it describe the manner of sale of such product by dealers. However, renovated butter should always bear or be accompanied by the evidence that the manufacturer's tax thereon has been paid.

Penalty for Non-Cancelled Stamps.

Whenever any manufacturer's package of renovated butter is empty it will be the duty of the person who removes the contents thereof to utterly destroy the tax-paid stamp on such empty package. Any person having in his possession empty renovated butter packages the tax-paid stamps on which have not been destroyed will be liable to a heavy penalty.

When a dealer in renovated butter sells to another dealer for resale renovated butter in subdivision packages of less than 10 pounds, the dealer so selling shall mark on each such unstamped package sold for resale the words, "This is a subdivision taken from a properly stamped package of renovated butter." This notice should be printed directly on the package or on a slip to be pasted thereon, and the letters must be of a size and shape to be conspicuous and easily read.

No mark whatever shall be placed upon any form of renovated butter, in depressed characters, in addition to those prescribed by Rules 18, 19 and 20. And no marks, labels, or brands in addition to those prescribed by the foregoing rules shall be placed upon renovated butter, nor upon the coverings, wrappers, or packages containing the same, with the sole exception of the shipping marks usual to commerce, unless duly and specifically authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture. Any manufacturer desiring to use additional marks upon coverings, wrappers, or packages of renovated butter may submit the same in print or other suitable design to the Secretary of Agriculture, who will, if approved, duly authorize the use of the same. Samples of all markings formally approved, and bearing such approval endorsed thereon, shall be kept on file at the factory to which they apply, for the convenient reference of inspectors and others, and no coverings, wrappers, cartons or packages otherwise marked, shall be used or kept for use for any purpose, in any factory subject to inspection.

Renovated butter should not be removed or separated from the original package bearing the tax stamp and other prescribed marks, when it is in transportation, the subject of interstate commerce, exported, or whenever or wherever offered for sale, until delivered to the consumer or purchaser in retail trade. And dealers, as well as all other persons, should note the special and heavy penalties prescribed by law for removing, altering or defacing any of the marks placed upon renovated butter, its wrappings, packages, etc., pursuant to law and regulations, except as provided in Rule 14 of this series. But these marks when upon bulk packages are necessarily destroyed in the course of re-

tail trade, and retailers may prepare, for convenience of customers, not more than one day in advance of sales, small parcels and packages, marked for identification in accordance with regulations, provided such retail packages remain in, or stacked upon, or in contact with, the manufacturer's package originally containing the same, until such contents have been bargained for and sold, provided that in so doing none of the required stamps and markings are concealed or effaced. Retail dealers should not keep renovated butter for sale in any form completely separated from and independent of the manufacturer's stamped package, because the absence of tax-paid stamps would be prima facie evidence of the non-payment of the tax, and subject the renovated butter to seizure on that ground.

Renovated butter for export must be stamped and marked the same as for the domestic market. When prepared expressly for export to a foreign country and duly inspected and certified for export, the Secretary of Agriculture will authorize the manufacturer thereof, or the dairy inspector who issues the export certificate, to brand the product concerned, at the factory or at place of export, with the word "firsts," or "seconds," or "thirds," in addition to and closely following the word "butter," as prescribed by Rule 18, and to place a similar mark or brand upon every package, closely following the label prescribed by Rule 17; and when so marked or branded the additional word shall be in letters of the same style or kind as prescribed for the word "butter" in said rules, but at least one-third less in size. The Secretary of Agriculture will determine the word to be thus used in accordance with the inspection for export as duly made and the quality of the product as thereby ascertained.

PURE FOOD DENUNCIATION.

Pure food faddists, amateur and professional, practical and theoretical, are preparing for their International Pure Food Congress at St. Louis next week. It is expected that there will be a great gathering of scientists and a great exploitation of views on food questions. There are several distinguished foreign food experts in this country at this time, attending other conventions, and it will be interesting to see what part they take in the pure food talk-fest. Prof. Dr. Richard Leibreich, the distinguished German chemist and food scientist, is one of them.

The first gun in the attack on adulterated foods was fired this week in the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis in a paper written by ex-Health Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle, of New York, in which he said:

"An important field is now opening to the sanitarian in the investigation of manufactured food products. The extent to which commercial adulteration and substitution is now practised would be absolutely incomprehensible to the layman. Competition in trade has become so keen and the substitution of inferior constituents in foods so general that the honest manufacturer has hardly a chance to succeed.

"The use of injurious preservatives has also been practised to a scandalous extent. The only remedy for this evil condition will be the passage and enforcement of a Federal pure food law. Such a measure has already been before Congress, but in the absence of an aroused public opinion, the mysterious influences which bar the way of much good legislation at Washington have been able to kill it."

PACKERS' BY-PRODUCT FEEDS

By J. J. Ferguson.

Of late years it has been a problem with the farmer and feeder to find cheap and valuable feeds for the various classes of farm livestock which would return a reasonable profit when converted into beef, mutton or pork. Prices on all grain feeds have remained high, and the supply of these is limited. The various by-products from the manufacture of cereals into human foods have been greatly in demand at advanced prices. The supply of these is also limited. Recently the oil meals and cottonseed meals of the South have been largely drawn upon to supply the demand for concentrated feeds rich in protein or flesh-forming matter. These also are relatively high in price.

There is an abundance of farm feeds rich in starches and fats, but the supply of protein feeds is still far short of the demand. The work of our agricultural experiment stations has shown conclusively that farm animals cannot be handled profitably unless their rations are properly balanced; that is, unless the supply of protein and carbohydrates in the feed-stuffs is in the proper proportion to meet the demands of the production required, whether it be beef, pork or dairy products. The current values of commercial feeds are determined according to the amount of protein which the feeds contain.

For many years the blood, tankage and bone of the large slaughter houses were waste products. Of late years these have been carefully saved and converted into fertilizers, which are greatly in demand in the older cultivated sections of the country where decreasing soil fertility demands attention. Animal matter fertilizers are specially valuable in that their fertilizing constituents are directly available, and do not need to be acted upon by the slow acids of the soil before they serve as plant foods.

Only a Recent Practice.

It is only within recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to convert these valuable by-products into foods suitable for farm animals. This practice has been common in European countries for many years, but it was not until recently that the growing demand for concentrated feeds led to a consideration of these products as sources of protein.

Swift & Company were the first to undertake any systematic efforts along this line. Their work has been both scientific and practical. The fact that they have been successful is attested by the strong support which their by-product feeds have received from the best agricultural experiment stations over the country. At the present time there are some twelve of these by-product feeds on the market, each one intended for some specific purpose. No one feed is manufactured for general use by all classes of farm animals.

Packinghouse by-product feeds may be broadly classed under three heads; namely, tankage, blood and bone products.

Digester tankage is placed on the market in the form of a meal feed quite similar in appearance to dark-colored wheat shorts. It contains but a small percentage of moisture, and will keep indefinitely under average con-

ditions of temperature. This feed is used only for swine feeding. It is exceedingly rich in food constituents, having the following guaranteed composition:

Protein (flesh-forming matter), 60 per cent.
Phosphates (bone-forming matter), 6 per cent.

Fat, 8 per cent.

The amount fed depends upon the size, age and condition of the animal. It varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to 1 lb. per head per day. The Iowa Experiment Station conducted careful experiments with this feed, comparing tankage and corn with corn alone as swine rations. Quoting from Bulletin No. 65, we find: "The ration consisting of five parts corn to one part Swift's tankage yielded over 34 per cent. greater profits than a ration of corn alone." These splendid results have been amply verified by other stations, as well as by the best breeders and feeders of the corn belt. To-day we find digester tankage is one of the standard hog rations wherever corn is fed in large quantities. Corn is not a properly balanced feed, but requires the addition of considerable protein to produce economical results and a proper development of bone and muscle in growing animals.

Blood for feeding purposes is sold as blood meal, which is the most highly concentrated protein feed known, guaranteed to contain 87 per cent. It is fed to dairy cows and feeding steers, young pigs and poultry. It produces splendid results in the way of smoothness and sleekness of coat, and puts a finish on market animals not secured by any other feed. For dairy cows it furnishes essential protein in easily digested form.

Soluble blood flour is another blood product which is manufactured especially for feeding dairy calves, whose rations usually consists of separator skim milk. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station did some careful work with blood meal for calves and reported very favorably. Prof. Haecker, of the Minnesota Experiment Station gives a strong endorsement of these products for use as calf rations.

Breeders of pure-bred livestock frankly admit difficulty in securing proper development of bone in their growing stock. Raw bone meal and steam ground bone are now being exclusively used to overcome this difficulty, since they supply phosphates required in highly concentrated and easily digestible form.

Many feeders have at first objected to the thought of feeding animal products back to animals. This objection is without foundation in actual practice. Since animals eat these foods greedily the animal appetite is a very safe guide in this matter.

Still in Its Infancy.

The animal food business is yet in its infancy, but it can be seen that it is a question of only a short time until all the blood, tankage and bone suitable for animal feeding will be used for this purpose. The manufacture of these products entails the utmost cleanliness at every stage and involves much additional cost over their manufacture into fertilizers. Nothing but the best selected residues from government inspected animals is used, so that there is no possibility of dis-

ease germs being conveyed through these feeds.

The large sale of these by-product feeds has already had a very appreciable effect upon the fertilizer market for blood and tankage, and it is only a question of time until the direct use of these products as fertilizers will be regarded as highly extravagant and will have become a thing of the past.

GERMAN TRADE EXPERTS.

Trade experts of late years have been appointed to be attached to the principal German consulates, aiding the Consul-General along economic lines. Their special duty is to give practical hints and advice to the home trade and its representatives in foreign countries as to the most successful manner of disposing of German wares. They will therefore be expected to call attention to the dangers which may threaten German industry, either through German neglect or through increased activity of foreigners, as well as to noticeable innovations, new raw materials and their treatment, new inventions, improved methods of labor, and any new developments along economic lines that may appear in their district and might be of interest to the German trade and industries.

On the other hand, it is their duty to call the attention of foreign buyers to German products and capabilities of production, conditions of delivery, and favorable opportunities for purchase. The first trial along this line was made at the Consulate-General in New York in 1904. Subsequently trade experts were appointed to Buenos Aires, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Shanghai and Valparaiso, and latterly to Pretoria and Sydney. The activity of these trade experts has not been confined to written reports, but some have visited German industrial districts and personally given to those interested information and advice which has been highly appreciated.

The appointment of trade experts has been fully approved and repeatedly acknowledged by the German government, and the intention is to gradually enlarge upon it in the future. In view of this fact, reports United States Consul Langer from Solingen, the foreign office has added \$5,000 to the budget, making the total sum for this purpose \$42,500 for the year 1904. In 1900, \$18,750, and in 1899 only \$13,750 were set aside for trade experts.

MAY MOVE PLANTS TO JOLIET.

There is a report current on La Salle street in Chicago, that some of the leading packers are contemplating the removal of their by-product plants from the city to new locations on the banks of the drainage canal near Joliet. At the latter point there is plenty of land and an abundance of cheap power. The cost of coal is said to be the moving factor in this matter. The packers have been doing some careful figuring on coal consumption, and are said to believe the move would be an economy. The departments especially referred to are the soap and glue houses. The removal of the abattoirs is not under consideration in any sense.

See page 48 for business opportunities, or if you want a bargain in equipment.

BIG FREIGHT BURDEN ON STEERS.

The livestock men of the West are still after the railroad haulage rate, which they insist is an unjust tax on the cattle industry. They intend to press the matter right up to the government at Washington. The roads say that the present rates are justified by the increased cost of equipping and maintaining the lines for efficient service. The stockmen claim that their books show the cost of transporting livestock amounts, in one way or another, to 25 per cent. of the value of the animals.

That would mean that it costs \$15 to get a 1,200-lb., 5c. per lb., steer to market and close the incident on the cash book. Of course that is a big burden. Just how this sum total is made up is not stated. The haulage rate is 18c. per 100 lbs. and 12c., according to point. The feeding and the payment of the return fare of the attendant and other costs may go a long way toward rounding out the total freight charge. There is the shunting charge at terminals, and, maybe, the cost of commissions is also added.

These stock freight rates have been a bone of contention in the West for a couple of years. They have been presented to various State Railroad Commissions and to sundry courts, but seem to be as far from settlement as when the controversy was first opened.

AN ANTI-FREEZER BILL.

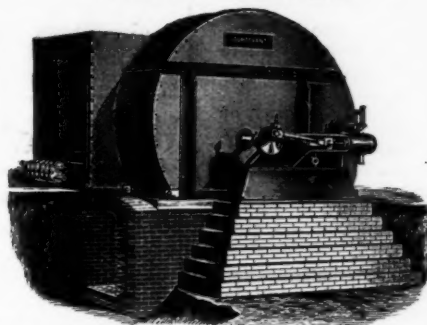
The Nashville, Tenn., city legislators are working on what is locally known as an anti-freezer" bill. The council has about decided to enforce the prevention of the use of such a preservative on meats. The bill is general. It will operate against local merchants as well as out-of-town shippers. The petition for the bill is signed by every city butcher but one.

The president of the Board of Health said that the bill primarily aimed at formaldehyde, which was the basis of the objectionable and deleterious preservatives on the market and in food products. He stated that 53 per cent. of the deaths of the children under 3 years of age was due to the use of formaldehyde in milk. This preservative makes food indigestible. The Health officer saw no real danger in the use of small percentages of borax or boracic acid on meats. There are a lot of expensive preservative powders and fluids on the market. The chief ingredient in them is formaldehyde or salicylic acid. The former effervesces when the substance containing it is heated.

Tennessee has been working up a pure food fever for some time. Most of the foods indicted in the Nashville bill of particulars have no preservatives in them. Such an ingredient, for instance, is not necessary in canned stuffs of any kind, because the process of canning is alone sufficient for all preservative purposes.

BANK AT LOUISVILLE STOCK YARDS.

The Stock Yards Bank, incorporated under the laws of Kentucky with a paid-up capital stock of \$100,000, opened for business at the Bourbon Stock Yards, Louisville, Ky., last Saturday. The officers of the new institution are: L. H. Hudson, president; H. F. Embry, vice-president; C. H. Wulkop, cashier.

The Sturtevant Drying Apparatus**IS POSITIVE AND RAPID**

The Sturtevant Apparatus consists of a steel pipe steam heater through which a fan draws or forces the air. It can be applied for the drying of all classes of material, such as lumber, wool, cotton, grain, packing house products, etc. We furnish designs for drying rooms and beds, and design special apparatus for meeting exact requirements.

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WHICH PRODUCES THE MORE STRENGTH

Is the vegetable eater stronger or quicker or healthier than the meat eater? High meat prices always raise that question. A forceful and popular writer has answered in the affirmative and institutes a comparison between man and the beast to enforce his view. "The horse and the ox are vegetarians. They are stronger than man. Man eats meat," this writer says:

Plausible, but not true. Man eats meat. That is true. Is he weaker than the animals in question. Test them. A good draught horse will weigh 2,400 pounds. That horse, in good fettle, will move three tons of weight on a wagon from a dead stop on a level. The weight of this horse is equal to that of 14 men pulling the scales at 170 lbs. each. These 14 men in good physical condition will start a load of nearer four tons weight under the same conditions. They will drag the horse backward in a dead line pull. The same is virtually true as to the ox, which, in good trim is of equal weight but of greater strength than the horse.

There is the test of physical strength, and this test has been made at English and Australian provincial fairs. A well man in good physical condition will travel three times as far, without a load, as a horse, at the same mileage per day. That is one man will wear out three horses in a distance test for endurance. Six hundred miles in six days has been made many times by the human species. The animal species could not stand it.

Test the proposition in another way. Compare the animal with the animal species. The strongest animal in creation is the lion, a meat eater. The dog, the tiger, the wolf and the cat are much stronger, in proportion to size, than any animal species which eats vegetable matter alone. They are stronger as compared with the human kind than are the horse, the bovine or other animal vegetarians by the same standard of comparison, and have greater relative prowess of endurance. The meat-eating animals

are stronger than the vegetable-eating animals as compared with each other or with our species.

The same is true of birds. The eagle, the hawk, the condor and others of the feathered tribe that eat flesh are stronger pound for pound, than the birds which do not affect a meat diet. In fact, the Creator seems to have made the vegetarians in the fowl and the animal kingdom prey for the flesh eaters of the same kingdoms. They couldn't be prey were they the stronger.

Man, as compared with himself, forces the same conclusion as to the strength giving properties of the meat diet. The Hindoo and the Chinaman are vegetarians and weaklings. It has been asserted that Japan is a vegetarian nation. That is not true. Japan is a nation of poultry and fish eaters. Deer and other kinds of animal foods are also eaten by the Japanese. Nearly one-fifth of the population of Japan is engaged in the fish industry. Japan eats more fish and poultry per head of the population than any other country in the world, Norway and Sweden not excepted. The diet of rice takes the same place in the Japanese gastronomic economy as wheat and other cereals do in ours.

In fact, Americans eat more cereal food and vegetables per capita than the people do in Japan, strange as that may sound. Japan has 50,000,000 of people. We have 90,000,000. We grow more wheat or corn in one year than they grow in the kingdom of the Mikado in five years. We eat more than four times as much small grain in one year. Our bread is bereft of its food value. The Japs eat more rice, though one would not suspect the fact from the amount of rice imported to and grown in this country. Japan is a well-to-do country, and its industrious people are well fed. The greatest meat eating nations are the strongest and most powerful in the world's history. In flesh food is the vitality of the brain and muscle-giving power for both men and beast.

TRADE GLEANINGS

R. B. Umholtz, of North Pinegrove, Pa., is building a tannery 192x50 feet.

Schlegel and Company, of Reading, Pa., have completed their new abattoir and sausage works and opened for business.

The Chicago Hair Fabric and Leather Manufacturing Company is negotiating for a site in Denver, Colo., and may put up a large plant there.

International Colonial Market Company, of New York City, has been incorporated by W. P. Martin, E. B. Southworth and R. B. Gray, with \$150,000 capital.

Perkins Soap Co., of New York City, has been incorporated. The capital is \$30,000 and the directors E. A. Perkins, Alice J. Perkins and James T. Horgan.

Work has begun on the new buildings for the Toledo Union Stock Yards Company, in West Toledo, O. A switch from the terminal will be in operation by November 15.

Keystone Bologna and Provision Company of New York City has been incorporated by P. J. Sarbin, H. R. Schopler and Henry Niederlitz, of Brooklyn. The capital is \$6,000.

A new two-story building is being put up at the Spahn soap works, at Lebanon, Pa., which were recently bought by Messrs. Shucker & Shindle. It will be 63x30 feet in size.

Homeier Brothers Company, of Cleveland, O., to deal in provisions and groceries, has been incorporated by J. H. Homeier, Edward Homeier, A. E. Wonders, Dell Homeier and Charles F. Homeier.

The Hawkeye Packing and Provision Company, of Hawkeye, Ia., has been chartered to build a packing plant at Hawkeye. The capital is \$25,000, and the promoters, S. H. Bevins and A. R. Clark.

The Flack slaughter house at Marion, O., was burned recently. Large quantities of hides, tallow and lard were burned, but no live stock. The plant was entirely consumed. It will be rebuilt.

The Petro Tallow and Lubricating Company has been chartered in Washington, D. C., by M. Doctus Termanzo, Jose A. Gutierrez, J. M. Frere, James Maddox and James B. McLaughlin. The capital is \$100,000.

The Avondale abattoir at Westchester, Pa., established in 1901 by Turner & Pusey, will be incorporated as a joint stock company, with \$100,000 capital, nearly all of which has already been subscribed. Improvements will be made.

The Independent Packing Company, at St. Louis, Mo., is building coolers and a slaughtering house on Chouteau avenue, between the Frisco Railroad and Missouri Pacific Railroad tracks. The new buildings will cover 200x300 feet of ground space.

A company has been organized to build machinery to treat cottonseed and to operate plants for manufacturing cottonseed products has been incorporated at Memphis, Tenn., with \$5,000 capital by W. C. Johnson, J. A. Hayley, H. S. Hayley, D. M. Armstrong and M. Wall.

National Provision Company, of Chicago, will put up a pork packing plant at Butler and Thirty-ninth street at a cost of \$100,000. It will have a four-story abattoir, 100x125 feet in size; a cold storage plant, 125x100 feet and four stories high; three 3-story smoke houses, 50x30 feet each and a power plant, 40x70 feet, two stories high.

A serious fire started on Sept. 20 at the Chicago Stock Yards in the plant of the Anglo-American Packing Company, but before it was put out damage of many thousands of dollars was done. The fire started in the fertilizing plant and spread to the beef and pork plants. The loss is covered by insurance and the damage will be repaired at once.

STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY



STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP AND REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

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BRECHT'S NEW TRUMP CARD.

Alex. W. Winter has been employed by the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co. to take charge of its new packinghouse department, a department that Brecht has long been desirous of establishing under the management of a practical man. This department will be of great advantage to the Brecht people, as butchers and packers are always in want of



ALEX. W. WINTER.

information in this line, and now by writing to this house they can get the desired information accurately and promptly.

The Brecht B. S. Co., in employing Mr. Winter, has selected a man of long, practical experience, for from his earliest youth Mr. Winter has devoted himself to this line. Packinghouse people owe considerable to Mr. Winter, for it was he who discovered the first use of fuller's earth for bleaching lard, tallow, oils and greases, and there is not a packinghouse in the United States that is not using this method. This he patented in October, 1880, the patent number being 233,453.

Mr. Winter has been superintendent and manager of the Mission Soap and Candle

Works, San Francisco, Cal.; Bay Soap and Candle Works, San Francisco; superintendent and manager for the Commercial Manufacturing Co., manufacturing oleomargarine, etc., a concern incorporated with a capital of \$10,000,000; superintendent of the Electric Candle Co., of New York, and refiner for the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City. He has also fitted up the refineries of Swift & Company, Chicago; T. E. Wells Company, Chicago; International Packing and Provision Company, Chicago; Minneapolis Provision Company, Minneapolis; Parker, Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Ed. Hankinson & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; Jacob Packing Company, Cincinnati; Masterman & Co., Montreal; Thomas Lowry & Son, Hamilton, Ontario, and others. The Brecht Company has added another to its list of achievements by securing Mr. Winter to exploit their new department.

LATE ICE NOTES.

B. S. Knox & Co., of Thomson, Ga., will build an ice plant having a capacity of ten to fifteen tons daily.

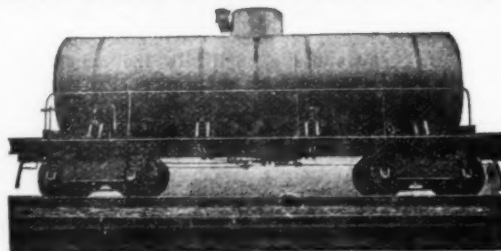
Joseph F. Green, of Gregory, Tex., is planning to build a cold storage plant at Corpus Christi, Tex.

Anadarko Ice Co., of Anadarko, I. T., will build an electric light and power plant to light the city.

A. M. Chrisloffani, 18 Garibaldi (Palazzo Rosso), Genoa, Italy, wants estimate on an ice plant to make 60 metric tons of ice daily, work to be done by tier units of 30 metric tons each. Definite prices and designs for the plant are wanted. Prices quoted should be f. o. b. cars Genoa.

**SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48**

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WARREN, O.

THE HOG INDUSTRY

Condensed from Bulletin No. 47, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
By George M. Rommell, B.S.A., Expert in Animal Husbandry.

(Continued.)

Breed Tests.

In the foregoing pages attention has been called to the fact that there is very little difference in the standards of excellence for the various breeds of what has come to be designated the "lard," "fat," "block," or "corn-belt" hog. Tests of the different breeds made in different parts of the country show that, with standards that are similar to a large extent, there is very little difference in the cost of pork production by the best representatives of any of the established breeds. Indeed, these experiments show rather more, for they indicate that the breeds of the bacon type rank well in economy of gain with those of the "corn-belt" lard type. Curtiss and Craig quote Hayward of the Pennsylvania Station to the effect that the results obtained in Maine, Massachusetts and Ontario show the feed eaten per 100 pounds gain by various breeds to be as follows: Poland China, 407 pounds; Berkshire, 419 pounds; Tamworth, 420 pounds; Chester White, 500 pounds; Duroc Jersey, 522 pounds.

The writer has averaged results for six leading breeds obtained by various experiment stations when they were a sufficient number of tests and a total number of pigs large enough to make the averages thoroughly representative. The stations whose figures were used are Maine, Vermont, New York State, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa, in the United States, and the Ontario Agricultural College and the Central Experimental Farm, in Canada. The following table shows a variation in feed per 100 pounds of gain from 344 to 418 pounds:

Breed.	No. of tests.	No. of pigs.	Feed per 100 lbs. gain.
Tamworth	16	92	344
Chester White	13	71	347
Poland China	22	96	357
Berkshire	23	121	369
Large Yorkshire	11	67	407
Duroc Jersey	11	66	418

Some Other Experiments.

Curtiss and Craig have reported the results of three years' feeding of pure-bred pigs of six leading breeds, including representatives of the Tamworth and Yorkshire breeds. While the pigs were with the dam, records were kept of all feed consumed and the loss or gain, and the loss or gain in weight of the sows was entered in the accounts of the total pork production before weaning. Henry reports the results of trials with 8 litters of pigs at the Wisconsin Station, when he found the feed required for 100 pounds gain by both sows and pigs before weaning to be little more than that required by the pigs alone after weaning. In the Iowa tests there was a very marked variation in the maintenance of flesh by the sows, which was perhaps due rather more to individual than to breed differences, and which had much to do with the economy of the feeding before weaning. The average cost of 100 pounds of gain for the three years' experiments, both for the sows and pigs before the latter were weaned and for the pigs after weaning, was as follows:

Breed.	Sows and pigs before weaning.	Pigs after weaning.
Berkshire	\$4.29	\$2.33
Poland China	3.15	2.23
Chester White	3.27	2.46
Duroc Jersey	5.61	2.27
Yorkshire	1.83	2.14
Tamworth	2.22	2.42

According to these figures, sows of the bacon breeds (Yorkshire and Tamworth) only made cheaper gains with their pigs before weaning than the pigs alone after weaning. The Poland China sows showed the cheapest gains among those of the lard, or fat, type.

After weaning the pigs, the Iowa Station put on feed those that were in thrifty condition and compared the same breeds from this standpoint. The conditions of feed and management were as nearly alike as possible for each breed in each year's feeding. The nutritive ratio was 1 : 5.8 for all breeds in the first experiment, from 1 : 5.5 to 1 : 5.7 in the second, and from 1 : 7.1 in the third. The first year's work was nearly wrecked by hog cholera, so that the results of only a limited period of time were published.

The figures showed that the Yorkshires averaged highest in average daily gains; with the Berkshires and Duroc Jerseys tied for second place, and the Tamworth pigs next. In feed (digestible dry matter) required for 100 pounds gain, the Duroc Jerseys were first in least requirement, with the Poland Chinas next, the Yorkshires third, and the Tamworths last. In cost of 100 pounds gain the Yorkshires were first, the Poland Chinas second, the Duroc Jerseys third, and the Tamworths fifth. This evidence seems to disprove the charges sometimes made against the bacon breeds, namely, that these pigs make smaller and more expensive gains than those of other breeds.

From the Ontario Agricultural College, Day has reported a number of experiments with

Breed.	No. of pigs.	Average weight at age beginning.	Average age, days.	No. of days fed.	Average daily gain.	Feed eaten.			Cost per 100 lbs. gain.	Profit.
						Meal.	Milk.	Green feed.		
First experiment:		Lbs.	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Poland China	3	44	88	126	0.70	378	84	74	2.52	0.86
Poland China (corn-fed)	3	46	84	126	.67	398	44	143	2.31	.96
Tamworth	3	44	117	126	.93	418	44	144	2.01	1.89
Large Yorkshire	3	35	123	126	.97	419	43	161	2.02	2.07
Second experiment:										
Tamworth	3	51	119	126	.94	415	—	252	2.32	2.68
Large Yorkshire	3	41	134	126	1.06	427	—	252	2.11	3.40
Poland China	3	44	121	126	.96	454	—	224	2.48	2.58

(To be continued.)

FROG IS NOW A GAME ANIMAL.

Twisting existing laws to meet peculiar cases, and stretching them on all fours with the singular facts by judicial decisions is called "rubbering the statutes" in some Western sections. A case of it happened recently in Illinois.

A St. Louis man went over into Illinois to kill frogs for the World's Fair visitors. The only law to reach the case was the game law. Just how to adjust the statute to the case was for a time perplexing. The frog may have been a bird, if it had been necessary to adjudicate him as such. The customs authorities recently appraised a lot of frogs' legs as dressed fowl. In this case the court promptly

declared him to be game; hence, an animal. The fish laws did not cover the case, though the frog is more fish than animal or bird. The jury in a justice's court said "game animal," and assessed a fine of \$25. Now, in Illinois, the toothsome frog is a hairless quadruped of the game order.

These experiments show that the Duroc Jersey averaged first in average daily gains with 1.014 pounds, the other breeds following in this order: Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, Poland China and Chester White. There is, however, very little difference between the Duroc Jersey, Yorkshire and Berkshire in respect of average daily gains, and the Tamworth, Poland China, and Chester White form a second group, with average daily gains of slightly more than 0.90 pound. In the economy of gain the Berkshire stands first with 378.74 pounds as the amount of meal required for 100 pounds of gain, the other breeds following in this order: Tamworth, Yorkshire, Duroc Jersey, Chester White and Poland China. In this respect the Berkshire is quite a little in the lead. The Yorkshire and Duroc Jersey form a group around 395 pounds and the Chester White and Poland China another group at 400 pounds. The Tamworth required 390.17 pounds meal for 100 pounds gain—somewhat less than the Yorkshire and Duroc Jersey.

At the Minnesota Station, Shaw fed pigs of the Tamworth and Yorkshire breeds in comparison with Poland China. Like the Iowa trials, this was really a comparison of the feeding ability of pigs of the bacon type with those of the lard type. They were fed in pens 8 by 12 feet, with access to yards, but without pasture. The grain fed consisted of shorts, corn-meal and ground barley in varying proportions, and in the first experiment skim milk was fed. In both experiments green and succulent feed, such as pease, oats, corn, rape and roots, was fed. During the first experiment one lot of Poland China pigs was on a ration that was mainly of corn meal, some shorts being fed in addition. The pigs in the first experiment were sold at \$4 per 100 pounds, and those of the second at \$4.85 per 100 pounds. The following are the results for the purebred lots:

declared him to be game; hence, an animal. The fish laws did not cover the case, though the frog is more fish than animal or bird. The jury in a justice's court said "game animal," and assessed a fine of \$25. Now, in Illinois, the toothsome frog is a hairless quadruped of the game order.

NO SEWER FOR BOURBON PACKERS.

The Kentucky Packing and Provision Co. last week sued out an injunction to force the L. & N. Railroad Company to open a sewer through their private property at the Louisville plant, which has been closed up. The L. & N. Company then sued out a counter-injunction, that the sewer might remain closed, and gained their point.

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 Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
 Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
 Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
 Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
 Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
 Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
 West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
 Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
 Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
 West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
 West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
 Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

CUBA TESTS THE TRADE.

The fact that this country sells meat cheaper in proportion to the price of live-stock, and cheaper at the actual market price than any other country, is made evident by our control of the Cuban trade. While the American textile and other manufacturers are asking for more than a 20 per cent. concession—that provided by the Cuban treaty—the producers of provisions and other food-stuffs ask for no concessions whatever, and hold the trade which they have won on a competitive basis.

The markets of Cuba in respect to bacon, flour and other foodstuffs are on the same

basis to all countries. Not one of them has been able to come in there and compete with our food factories. This is especially so in regard to the foreign meat trade. The old Spanish and German hams have been rooted out by the ham of the cheaper and better American cure. The jerked beef trade of South America and of the Gulf countries is falling off in Cuba. Our butter and lard and oils are becoming more popular in the new republic. Under present conditions it is costing the Cuban less to eat and he is getting better food at that price. Yet there are those who think that the outside world is blessed with cheaper meat than we.

A BIG SALT SHIPMENT.

One of the largest single salt shipments ever made was that of the Worcester Salt Company from its field at Silver Springs, N. Y., to New York City this week. There were five trainloads, totaling 215 cars. This salt was dumped on a market already demoralized by the price-cutting war between the big salt combination and its smaller rivals. Salt is now said to be selling way below cost of production.

NEW BARGAINS EVERY WEEK.

See page 48 of this issue for chances to get equipment cheap.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER....President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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EXPORT TEACHINGS

The total exports of livestock, meat and provisions from the United States fell off nearly \$6,500,000 for the eight months ending with August, as compared with the same period of last year, and about \$1,300,000 for August alone, as compared with the same month of 1903. This loss fell largely upon canned beef, fresh beef, salted and pickled beef, hams, pork and lard. If it had not been for the large relative gains made by cattle, sheep and bacon our shrinkage in the provision export list would have been much larger. For the eight months of this year our exporters shipped nearly \$4,000,000 worth more of live cattle and \$2,250,000 more of bacon than for the similar period of last year. This would indicate that the belligerents in the great Asiatic war are buying sparingly of us and living largely upon local rations. It may forecast a heavier buying from us when winter sets in and the commissary supplies of the Russian and the Japanese armies are at a lower ebb, or when more men are in the field.

The export lists have been somewhat affected by the high price of products. The fresh beef was entered out at 9c. per lb. cost

at this side, bacon at about 10c., hams (California, sweet pickled and smoked) at an average of about 11c., pork at nearly 9c., and lard around 8c. The figures also show a heavier consumption of meat products at home, inasmuch as we slaughtered about the same amount of beef and more of hog products than during the eight corresponding months of last year. Had it not been for this excellent home trade our market would have been flat.

BRITAIN'S MEAT SUPPLY

The latest livestock census of Great Britain makes some interesting disclosures. This census was finally compiled on June 4, and the result is now made public. Great Britain now has 6,860,350 head of cattle, as compared with 6,704,618 head last year, an increase of 155,744 head. This increase is largely due to the addition of 90,472 milch cows and heifers in calf or in milk. In the meantime the British population has increased by 800,000, or more than five new mouths for each additional head of cattle. Virtually the same ratio exists between the human and the increased swine population. In 1893 Great Britain had 2,686,561 hogs, and she now has 2,861,644 head, an increase of 175,083. There has, however, been a falling off in the flocks. Last year the country had 25,699,797 sheep, and 25,207,174 on June 4 of this year, showing a loss of 432,603. The drop of lambs over there this year was 10,012,664, or nearly 300,000 less than last year.

These returns show that the mother country is less able to feed herself in 1904 than she was in 1903. The increase in population has outstripped the increase in cattle by 644,256, hogs by 624,917 and sheep by 1,232,603 people. The following tabular comparison of the relative livestock strength of the United States and Great Britain will suggest many conclusions:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.
United States.	48,000,000	60,000,000	52,000,000
Great Britain.	2,861,644	6,860,350	25,207,174
Difference in favor of the			
Un'd States.	45,138,356	53,139,650	26,792,826

The above figures for Great Britain do not include the cattle and hogs of Ireland. The figures, however, teach their own lesson. They show the trend forward of population and the trend backward of the island-kingdom's home meat supply. More and more will the United Kingdom have to depend upon outside flesh for subsistence. The cost of raising livestock there is becoming annually greater, and the herds are being drawn upon more and more for the domestic market. Britain could not keep and feed an ample native supply if she had the stock, and

she could not get the stock in sufficient quantity for stocking purposes in the world's competing rush for all classes of livestock.

SCARCE POULTRY

Thanksgiving is in sight from a market point of view. The poultry merchants are already scouting for stock for this trade. Two months is nearly the time limit for getting and filling Thanksgiving orders. A careful survey of the field fails to find a plentiful supply of birds. Good poultry will not be plentiful enough to go around at reasonable figures. The farmers have sold their grain at good prices and have not bothered to fatten their turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens. In fact, the farms show a smaller supply of all poultry as compared with two years ago. The high prices of meats have increased the ever popular taste for poultry and have kept the price and the demand at the top notch. This has served to keep chickens and other birds coming to market. That largely accounts for the present scarcity. The demand has been so brisk and the prices so well maintained at the farm that almost anything brought relatively good prices. That may account largely for the negligence or lack of feeding at the farm.

The fact exists that poultry of all kinds is scarce and the price will be pretty stiff for the Thanksgiving trade. Prime birds will, in the language of the Southern farmer, "go 'way yonder." This is likely to enhance the already high price of veal, pork and lamb roasts. Finished turkeys and geese will be very high if the demand is at all strong for them. Ducks should be easier, as there are comparatively more of them. From the present outlook there will not be enough good Thanksgiving poultry to go around comfortably.

A STRONGER UNDERTONE

The generally stronger tone and upward tendency of all oils is a healthful trade sign. The demand is stronger with inquiries farther afield. Still the foreign demand is not what dealers would like. There is yet to come a better feeling from abroad. This is expected soon. Soon the new cotton oil crop will begin to come on the market and burden it. The swing will shortly follow from grass to fat cattle and fetch more tallow and oleo oil into trading. The grade will also be better. The winter tone of business must become firmer to carry off the stock which the winter months will find in the channels of commerce. Hog packing is being laid down on a reasonable basis and the beef market is not too high for the price of oleo and tallow, though it is relatively above that of dressed meat.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

WAXED PAPER.

Place the paper on a hot iron and rub it with beeswax, or brush on a solution of wax in turpentine. On a large scale it is prepared by opening a quire of paper flat upon a table and rapidly ironing it with a heavy hot iron, against which is held a piece of wax, which, melting, runs down upon the paper, and is absorbed by it. Any excess on the topmost layer readily penetrates to the lower ones. Such paper is useful for making waterproof and airproof tubes, and for general wrapping purposes.

BURNETTIZING WOOD.

A solution of one pound of chloride of zinc to four gallons of water for timber, and one pound of chloride of zinc to five gallons of water for canvas, cordage, etc., in a wooden tank. These were the proportions originally specified. One pound of the salt to nine or ten gallons of water are now more frequently used. Timber requires to be immersed for about two days for each inch in thickness, and afterward taken out and left to dry for about fourteen to ninety days. Canvas ropes, etc., require to be immersed in the solution for about forty-eight hours, then taken out and dried. The process on wood may be more expeditiously performed by forcing the solution into the pores with a pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch. The advantage of this process is that it renders the material to which it is applied incombustible.

A FALSE HORSEPOWER UNIT.

Of the hundreds of persons who talk of the horsepower of an engine or motor in all probability comparatively few really know what the horsepower unit signifies. Even those who know that the unit represents a force that will raise 33,000 pounds one foot per minute do not generally know that this considerably exceeds what the average horse can do, and that the figures were established a century ago by James Watt, as a temporary expedient rather than a permanent rule.

Watt had, in his careful manner, calculated what the average horse in his neighborhood could do. He found that the raising of 22,000 pounds per minute was about the actual horsepower. Watt had at this time a practical monopoly on the engine trade, and as customers were very hard to get he, like business men of this day, had to resort to all kinds of advertising schemes to induce customers to buy. As an extra inducement he advertised that he would sell engines reckoned at 33,000 pounds to a horsepower, or one-half more than the average. This was the means of giving to the world a false unit on an important measurement.

ADULTERATION OF DEGRAS.

The softening properties of the by-products in chamois leather manufacture are well recognized by curriers. The oxidized cod oil, technically known as "sod oil," which is pressed from sheepskins in course of chamois manufacture, is used extensively in the currying of the heavier varieties of boot

leather, and especially for the uppers of army and navy footwear. Moellon, or degreas, is a similar product, but it is of a slightly different constitution to the English sod oil, owing to a variation in the process of manufacture by the French leather dressers.

Both materials are largely imported into the United States, where they are esteemed for many purposes. Competition has, however, led to the adulteration of degreas, and few buyers will now purchase without something in the nature of a guarantee of purity. It often contains fish oil, olein, glue grease, bone grease, cottonseed oil, palm oil, etc. From the point of view of the degreas manufacturer, wool grease is especially suitable, as it emulsifies readily, the only objection to its use being that it is hardly as cheap as other sophisticating additions. Rosin oil, rosin or mineral oil may be reckoned as adulterations pure and simple, as they either have no effect on the leather or a decidedly injurious one.

Artificial degreas compounds may be divided into two classes—those which contain wool grease as a base, and those containing oxidized train oil as a base. The various adulterants are not easy of detection, so that buyers are advised to do business only with firms of repute, and not with individuals who are always claiming to be in a position to beat existing competition. Such people will quote any price to get business, and trust to the buyer's lack of knowledge to palm off a highly sophisticated product.

RESIN SOAPS.

The raw products employed in the making of cold resin soaps are palm kernel oil, or cocoa oil mixed with animal fats, such as tallow, bone fat and crude palm oil. The proportion of resin added varies from 10 per cent. up. The filling incorporated is composed of silicate, talc, potash solution, sugar, etc. The materials are worked up by hand for small quantities, the agitator being required for large quantities. The temperature at which the mixing is effected depends on the proportion of fats in the preparation, the larger the quantity of animal fats the larger the amount of resin incorporated and the higher must be the temperature. The frames will be preferably small and low.

A recipe for good and light-colored soap follows: Tallow, 70 parts; palm kernel oil, 30 parts; resin, 100; caustic soda lye of 35 deg. B., 35 parts; sodium silicate, 20; potash solution of 20 deg. B., 5 parts. The fats are melted with the resin and stirred in with the lye at a temperature of 56 deg. C. The loading is then added.

A light and very transparent soap is obtained as follows: Cocoa oil, 100 parts; tal-

low, 30; pale resin, 13; caustic soda solution, 140; sugar, 5; water, 6, and potash solution of 30 deg. B., 15 parts. The fats are melted with the resin, raised to a temperature of 62 deg. C. and stirred with the lye at the same temperature. The mixture is left at rest for two hours, with the boiler covered. The filler is afterwards added, while stirring, and the soap is then put into the frames.

An inexpensive soap is obtained from this formula: Cocoa oil, 100 parts; resin, 15 parts; caustic soda lye of 37 deg. B., 62; potash solution of 25 deg. B., 60 parts; salt solution, 25 deg. B., 60, and sodium silicate, 30 parts. The lye at a temperature of 62 to 70 deg. C. is added to the fat and resin melted together. It is stirred, and the filler added.

NEW PATENTS.

769,381. Filter. Frank B. Hinkson, Newcastle, Pa., assignor by mesne assignments to S. P. Emery, Robert H. Whaley and Joseph S. Long, Newcastle, Pa. A filter having upper and lower sections, a filtering element interposed between said sections and provided with an upwardly-extending arch of less diameter than the inner diameter of the upper section and also with a flange at the lower terminal thereof to provide a filtering partition located at the upper terminal of the lower section, the arch of the filtering element being located wholly in the upper sections, and electrodes disposed in the lower section over the inlet means, the liquid flowing into the lower section being held in operative adjacency to the electrodes by the filtering element mainly located in the upper section.

769,143. Filter. Emil Boellinghaus, Hamburg, Borgfelde, Germany. A filter, the combination of a pipe having inlet and outlet ducts, with a surrounding rotatable sleeve provided with several ports, a cylinder surrounding the sleeve and having a partition to form an upper and a lower compartment, a filtering-chamber surrounding the cylinder, filtering material within the chamber, ports for connecting the inlet and outlet ducts with the upper and lower compartments, and means to rotate the sleeve to change the direction of flow.

769,181. Hydraulic Press. Otto Phillip, Dresden, Germany, assignor to Elektrogravure Gesellschaft mit Beschränkter Haftung, Leipzig-Sellerhausen, Germany. The combination of a platen with a reservoir and cylinder carried thereby, a perforated piston entering the cylinder, a valve-controlled duct connecting the reservoir with the cylinder, a pressure-spindle adapted to support the platen and engage the perforated piston, means for supporting the spindle, and means for suspending the valve from the spindle.

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FERTILIZER AND THE CHEMIST.

When reading this head line the average reader no doubt expects to hear of some new results obtained by a fertilizer chemist for shortening or otherwise economizing the chemical analysis of fertilizers, expecting, maybe, a new method discovered to insure greater accuracy of results or an improvement in regard to the availability of some plant food or another to some particular growing crop. However, none of these possibilities are confronting us at this time, but an entirely new field of possibilities opens to the inventive genius of the experimenting chemist, which, should expectations realize, would change to fact the misnomer of "flower garden," now ironically applied to the fertilizer factory.

Indirectly applied, however, fertilizer is actually the incipient, or at least the promoter of the flower garden; but when we learn that it is also destined to become a substitute for the fragrance produced by its agency in the flowers themselves, we allow the doubting smile of the reader without reproach.

Nevertheless, such are the claims of recent investigations and research. Says Edward Eggers in Soap Gazette and Perfumer of a recent issue: Excrements of all kinds should have a special study with the perfumer, for it is in excrements where the odors are. Quinine acid derivatives are in chicory roots, and lilacs have this with our excrements in common, the odor and taste of which is sheepgut and catgut, like the chicory root and lilac, and orris. The reseda or mignonette odor is likewise due to those tannic derivatives, the coffeetannic acid being in the mignonette itself.

Fine aromatic principles only enter the body, and the mastication and digestion in connection with the heat of the blood produces further oxygenation so needful for development of choicest odors, to which the poisonous bodies which are in our urine and excrements and sweat, and fingernails, and hair, etc., contribute so much. How few perfumers know what, for instance, their fingernails smell, and yet it is, perhaps, the finest odor in nature, a triple toxique; it is a well-known fact that it excites the genitals, and fingernail chewsers, as there are many, chew them for the same reason for which celery, dill and Peru balsam and champagne are noted for producing giddiness.

All these fine odors can be obtained by submitting the roots and barks and gums, etc., to fractional distillation as exploited on the largest scale by the Paris and other European perfumers and toilet soapmakers.

TALLOW SUBSTITUTE FROM FISH OIL.

According to Sandberg an inodorous tallow substitute and an improved quality of glycerine can be obtained from fish oil by first saponifying the latter by one of the usual methods and then putting the malodorous liquid fatty acids thus obtained through the following treatment:


The fatty acids are placed in a vessel, where they are kept in continual agitation and cooled down to 12—20 deg. C.; which done, at least 25 per cent. of sulphuric acid, or 60 deg. B. strength, is slowly poured in, the mixture being kept well stirred until the temperature has risen to 25—40 deg. C. The excess of sulphuric acid is next eliminated by washing, and the residual sulphonic acids are decomposed by steam and afterwards washed. All the malodorous constituents of the fish oil, such as amines, acid amides, and amido acids, are deodorised and eliminated, while the consistency of the oil is increased inasmuch as the physeteleic and is converted into oxypalmitic acid and the oleic acid into oystearic acid. Only a very small proportion of anhydrides are formed, and the "fish oil sallow" produced has a setting point of 20—24 deg. C., the yield being also greater than in the usual processes.

The solidification point of the product may be increased by employing a temperature of 60—70 deg. C. during the sulphuric acid treatment; but the proportion of anhydrides then obtained is larger than in the former case. Nevertheless, these anhydrides may afterwards be converted into fatty acids by treating the mass with water, under steam pressure, in the autoclave; and by this means both the solidification point and the yield may be increased.

Another method of converting the fatty acids of fish oil into a consistent and inodorous mass consists in treating them with nitrous acid and sulphuric acid at a low temperature (30—35 deg. C.), in which event the proportion of anhydrides is too insignificant for their conversion into fatty acids to be necessary. The product obtained by the foregoing methods is a mixture of oystearic, oxypalmitic acid, stearolactose, and other hard acids with liquid acids, which latter can be separated in the usual manner.—Oil & Colourman's Journal.

THE HOLLOW SHAFT.

A wrong idea seems to prevail among some mechanics concerning the hollow shaft, for experts tell us that it is stronger than the solid kind, for an equal quantity of metal. Careless readers take this statement to mean



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LOCKERS
THAT ARE
DURABLE,
SANITARY
AND THAT
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Pa.

that the hollow kind is stronger for equal diameters, but this is evidently a mistake. If we take a shaft four inches in diameter and bore a two-inch hole through it endwise, it certainly cannot be as strong as it was before, as a larger per cent. of the metal has been removed.

If the four-inch hollow shaft should now be forged into a solid shaft, without waste of material nor increase of length, it would not be as strong as it was before, and the reason is easily found, for the metal exactly in the center of the shaft has little or no strength to resist the twisting action brought to bear on it.

DR. WILEY AS A HUMORIST.

The new pure food department at the Appraisers' Stores in New York City is now in full blast. It is a jolly place, too. A New York Sun man who went there found everybody laughing over one of Dr. Wiley's jokes. When the reporter asked if science was so funny the wise doctor replied:

"Didn't you ever want to laugh at a funeral?"

"Whose funeral is this?" was the next question.

"The adulterators," answered the doctor firmly. "But we haven't found any of them yet. The importers are getting wiser as the years go by. They know it is too troublesome and too expensive to fool with anything that is not up to standard."

See page 48 for bargains.

The Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory
Re-Appointed as Official Chemists
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Chimneys Dryers
STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION

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HUDSON, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1814

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Omaha Distilled Water, Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Omaha, Neb., has been incorporated with \$200,000 by Arthur W. Partidge, and Charles C. Hungate.

Hyde Park Brewing and Ice Manufacturing Company, of Hyde Park, Pa., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital.

Cornell Creamery, Cheese and Mercantile Company, of Cornell, Wis., has been chartered with \$4,000 capital by Edward Porter, George Stewart, Thomas King, J. A. Porter, and others.

Barronette Creamery Association, of Barron, County, Wis., has been organized with \$3,500 capital by P. Larson, J. A. Johnson, Stener Ames and others.

Midland Creamery Company, of Grand Island, Neb., has been incorporated by Anton P. Anderson, of St. Paul; Charles F. Bush, of Grand Island, and others, to take over the St. Paul Creamery Company's plant.

Pacific Ice Company, of Osawatomie, Mo., has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital.

Indiana Cold Storage and Ice Company, of Indiana, Pa., has been chartered. The capital is \$50,000, and the incorporators R. N. Ray, and John F. Luther, of Indiana, and G. E. Stewart, of Brushvalley.

FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

Three small tenement houses of the Retail Ice Company's plant in Little Rock, Ark., were burned on Sept. 15. The ice plant was preserved. Total loss, \$500; insurance, \$150. Cause unknown.

An old ice house of the Pere Marquette Railroad at Ionia, Mich., was burned on Sept. 13. Loss total. No insurance. Cause unknown.

The Sommers & Bollen ice house, at Geneseo, Ill., was burned on September 10. Loss \$2,000. Cause unknown. Insurance partial.

The ice house of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, of Chicago, Ill., at Cary Station, Ill., was struck by lightning and burned on Sept. 19. Loss \$5,000.

The ice house of the Burlington, Missouri River and Nebraska Railroad at Alliance, Neb., was burned Sept. 14. Loss \$1,500. Cause unknown.

The building of the Beard Coal & Ice Company, of East St. Louis, Ill., was burned out Sept. 16. Several horses were lost. Defec-

tive electrical connections was the cause. Loss to the ice company \$16,000. Insurance partial.

ICE NOTES.

The Shenandoah Artificial Ice Company, of Shenandoah, Ia., has purchased the Shenandoah Electric Light and Power Company.

The North American Cold Storage Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has taken out a permit to build a sixteen-story brick side addition at 111-119 North Canal street.

The Merchants' Ice Company, of Terre Haute, Ind., has bought land adjacent to its plant on which to erect an addition thereto.

The Diamond Ice Company, of Seattle, Wash., has asked for a franchise to lay underground pipes for steam, electricity and water on certain streets and overhead electric wires on other streets. The latter proposition is meeting considerable opposition, but the pipe lines are favored.

The ice plant at Hot Springs, Ark., will be enlarged this fall.

A company is being organized to build an ice manufacturing plant at Johnstown, Pa.

The People's Ice Company and the Moeser Ice Company, of Topeka, Kans., are engaged in a rate war. The price is down to ten cents per hundred at retail. The Moeser Company sells its product through Seymour & Company.

The firm of Richards & Zimmerman, of Sebastopol, Cal., has been dissolved and Mr. Zimmerman with two brothers will continue the ice business under the name Zimmerman Brothers.

The interest held by Livery Mallory in the Model Ice Company of Anniston, Ala., has been sold to W. A. Scarborough, who, with Eba Scarborough, his son, now owns the plant.

Ground has been broken for the new buildings of the Lincoln Manufactured Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Lincoln, Neb., at Seventh and L streets.

G. W. Buquo is promoting a plan to build an ice plant at Dickson, Tenn.

The City Ice Delivery Company, of Cleveland, O., will build a plant on the site of the old Edison Ice Company, to cost \$125,000.

Swift & Company, of Chicago, Ill., have opened the new storage and cooling plant recently built at Durham, N. C. It is one of the best equipped plants in North Carolina.

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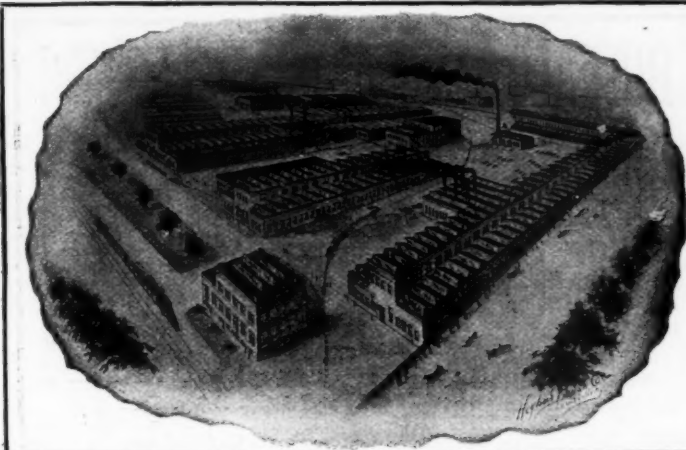
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**ICE and REFRIGER-
ATING MACHINERY**

Louisville, Kentucky.

PRACTICAL HINTS FOR ENGINEERS.

By David L. Fagnan.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)
(Concluded from last week.)

Ice Making.

Cooling Coil.—The cooling coil is made of 1-inch pipe. The hot water enters at the bottom and passes upward through the pipes. A steam connection is provided, so that after shutting off the water which flows over the cooler and the water from the re-boiler, steam may be blown through it from the top downward and out at the bottom of the coil. This should be done daily, and it will be found to save the filter and help out the plant considerably. The operation takes three or five minutes, and is well worth the time taken. Keep the outside of the pipes clean and keep a good, free supply of cold water flowing regularly over the cooling coils, as the more heat removed by this water the less work the machine must do to

cool the water in storage tank and increased economy shows again here.

Filter.—The filter should be so placed that the inlet pipe at the top is below the level of the bottom of the storage tank, and thus it will always be full of water. Out of the manhole plate at the top runs a ½-inch standpipe, which should run about a foot above the top of the storage tank. This pipe should have no valve on it and always be left open to the atmosphere. This prevents filter from becoming air or gas-bound. The filling for filter should be as follows: On the bottom perforated plate should be placed either a piece of cocoa matting or about 4 inches of clean gravel. On the gravel put the granulated charcoal, the thickness of which should be about one-half the space to be filled; on top of the charcoal put coke, and on this, gravel, about equal amounts of each (in some cases quartz is used instead of gravel), then a layer of two or three thicknesses of loose burlaps. The filter may have to be charged several times during a season's run, all depending on the water used, and then again it may run through the season; but it is generally advisable to clean and recharge once during the middle of the season. In some cases engineers have applied piping and outlets on filter and reversed the direction of water in the filter, thus washing out large amounts of impurities and loosening up the filtering material, when it will be found that charging once a season is enough if same is flushed out regularly. It is surprising what a large amount of impurities are removed by a filter during a season's run. Before recharging it is advisable to scrub

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE B. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET

R. P.—30° Fah.

AGENTS.

New York City, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co.
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.
Pittsburg, 22 Ross St., Pittsburg Transfer Co.
Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. H. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter R. McQuile & Son.

filter out with strong sal soda and water and brush and rinse it out well, making the interior sweet and wholesome.

Storage Tank.—The storage tank should be kept perfectly clean inside and the outlet should be so placed that the water will not leave the tank through it leaving a lesser

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Union Stock Yards,
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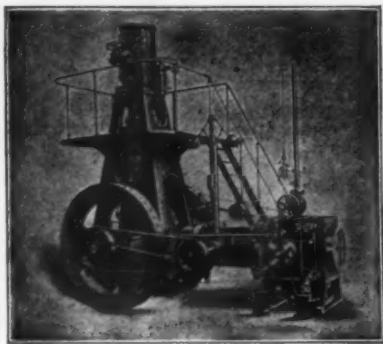
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depth than 6 inches. This allows the impurities to settle fully and leaves no chance for the ice to have a red core in it. Refrigerating coils should keep this water at about 40 deg. F. or thereabouts.

The hose and can fillers should always be kept in good condition. If the hose breaks near the can filler, cut off the broken part, as the hose is long enough. The can fillers are not intended to be thrown down on the tank, as they are easily broken in this way, and require proper and intelligent handling, and if the float should fill with water it must have a leak in it. Have it fixed at once, otherwise if can puller, or tank man rather, forgets to watch the can during the process of filling, it will overflow and weaken the brine, besides causing a big loss of valuable and chilled distilled water. Do not put a hole in the float to let the water out. If the tank man complains that the filler does not fill the cans fast enough, see if he is not draining faster than he should. The plants are usually arranged so that a man has to pull about one cake of ice every eight minutes when working at the normal or rated capacity of the plant. This remark is applicable to can dumps and can hoists. Another place to look for in case tank man complains of a shortness of water is to see that reboilers do not overflow too much and that water can flow to the storage tank from cooling coil and filter. In many cases filter gets packed and allows but a short supply of water to go to storage tank, and the remedy is obvious.

Pulling Ice.

The ice should always be pulled regularly. The distilled water is supplied regularly, and it should be used in the same way. Pull out two or four cans and fill them before pulling others. Do not pull out six or seven and leave the covers off or the cans sticking out of the brine. Put the can filler carefully into the cans and be careful that the cans do not catch in the coils of pipe. Keep the brine in the tanks over the top pipe. At the end of the season, when the plant is shut down, leave the cans in the brine, for if the cans are taken out the brine will be lowered and the pipes exposed, and, as they have been in the brine, they will rust very fast. They will not rust as long as they are covered with the brine. Do not drag cans over the tops of the tanks. Keep the tank covers mopped up and properly cleaned.

The strength of the brine should be about 85 on a saltometer (an instrument for testing strength of brine). If there is some ice on bottom of cans when they are pulled out of the brine then the brine is weak, and should be strengthened. The brine should be strong enough so that it will not freeze. Nowadays chloride of calcium is largely used instead of common salt in the brine-making process, and, although it is more expensive to buy, more difficult to handle in brine-making than salt, still the greater efficiency obtained and non-corrosive qualities go far to make it the best and cheapest in the long run for use in the average brine tank for ice-making or for circulating tank in warehouses.

A CANCER CANARD.

Currency has been given, says the London Daily Express, to the startling theory that "half the pigs killed for food have cancer." An eminent surgeon, closely connected with the British Cancer Research Fund declares the statement beneath notice. "Every known animal species is liable to cancer," he said, "but a great deal of nonsense has been talked about foods which produce cancer. People who lived on salt fish diet were said to be immune from cancer; certain vegetables were also regarded as liable to create cancer, and so on. The investigations have proved conclusively that mammals, birds, reptiles, salt and fresh water fish, and every kind of food are all equally liable to cancer."

CHEESE A RICH FOOD.

Cheese has greater food value than the layman suspects. The value of any substance is based upon the amount of nutrients it contains. The relative value of some food substances are as follows:

Sirloin steak, 32.2; round steak, 31.3; veal, 25.4; mutton, 31.3 to 43.6; fresh pork, 42.4; chicken, 17.2; salt cod, 17.6; butter, 36.9; cheese, 68.4.

It thus appears that cheese is more than twice as nutritious as any flesh, and even more nutritious than butter; nearly twice as valuable as a food. It is a condensed food; that is, proper cheese is—not the stuffed store kind.

COLD STORAGE & ICE TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1877

A MONTHLY NEWS AND TECHNICAL MAGAZINE OF THE
REFRIGERATING, ICE MAKING, NATURAL ICE AND ALLIED TRADES
PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

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TWENTY
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

AN INSTRUCTIVE DISPLAY.

The exhibit of the Computing Scale Co. at the St. Louis World's Fair is located at block 13, aisle C, of the Palace of Liberal Arts, within a few feet of the magnificent exhibit of the National Cash Register Co. The booth was designed and constructed by W. F. Shick, of Chicago, and was one of the first exhibits in place. It is all of permanent construction, and is in keeping with the line of computing scales manufactured by the Computing Scale Co., Dayton, O., and distributed by the Moneyweight Scale Co. Chicago. In the rear of the exhibit is a very fine plate-glass mirror, and the exhibit is illuminated by a number of Nernst electric lights.

There are in all forty-three computing scales, three cheese cutters and an automatic sugar scale. The scales are colored in various shades, all highly polished enamel, tastily decorated with gold leaf, bronze and nickel. All principles of scale construction are embodied in these various scales; namely, even balance, automatic spring, pendulum and multiple beam scales. One of the attractions of this exhibit is a computing floor scale having a capacity of 1,000 lbs., and up to the 1st of July over 18,000 persons had been weighed on this scale in money value, and a souvenir card was handed to each person giving the name, date and correct weight.

RENDERING AND DRYING APPARATUS.

R. T. Randall & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., representatives in the East of Messrs. Kleinschmidt & Wannenwetsch, manufacturers of the well-known rendering and drying apparatus, have received the following communication:

Allegheny, Pa., August 29, 1904.
Messrs. R. T. Randall & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:

Gentlemen—Replying to your inquiry of recent date, regarding the sanitary rendering and drying apparatus installed in our plant, we would say that the tank is giving perfect satisfaction, and does all you claim it will do. If you so desire, you may refer to us at any time, and we will appreciate the opportunity of favoring you in this manner. We are,

Yours truly,

FRIED & REINEMAN.

The sanitary rendering and drying apparatus is odorless and efficient, and takes up but little space—points of value when wanted for use in cities and towns.

VALVE TROUBLES AVOIDED.

"Valve Troubles and How to Avoid Them" is the suggestive title of a booklet issued by Jenkins Bros., New York. The matter is brief and to the point, and even an experienced engineer could learn things to his advantage by reading of the causes of common faults in valves and the proper treatment of them. The latter part of the booklet shows illustrations of Jenkins Bros.' various kinds of valves and descriptions of their mechanism and the particular uses of each. The booklet is well printed and illustrated, with a cover in colors showing a leaky valve.

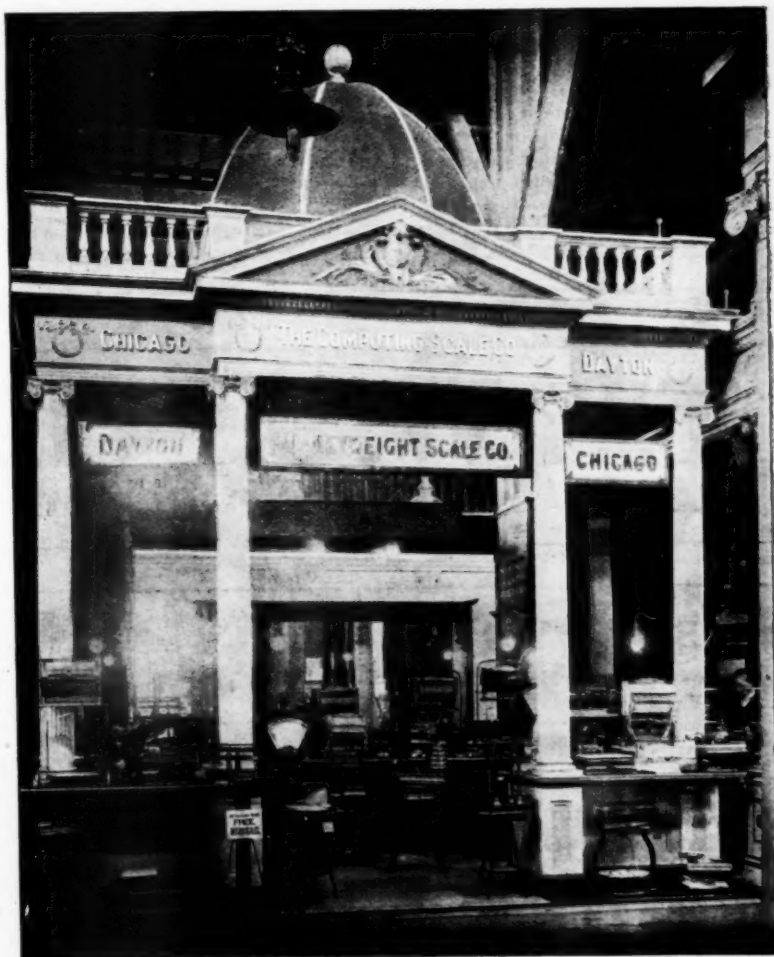
STURTEVANT DRAFTING ROOMS.

The new drafting rooms of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., at Hyde Park, Mass., are located on the third floor of the office building, and contain about 5,000 sq. feet of floor area. The chief draftsman's office is in the centre of the room, with two large vaults nearby, in which are kept all the tracings, numbering in all about 30,000. The room is 13½ ft. high, well lighted in all parts and equipped with all conveniences for the draftsmen, such as individual lockers. The blue-print department, located on the floor above, is connected to the drafting room by shop telephone and dumb waiter.

PAINT GRAPHICALLY ADVERTISED.

The September number of Graphite, the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company's forceful publication devoted to exploiting the many products of the company, is an unusually in-

teresting one. It is profusely illustrated with fine half-tone reproductions of many new buildings, the steel construction of which has been coated with Dixon's Silica-Graphite paint. A brief description of each building is also given. The St. Regis Hotel, and a modern apartment house in New York, the Wabash Terminal at Pittsburg, Pa.; the boathouse at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; the North German Lloyd terminal at Hoboken, N. J.; the St. James Apartments in Philadelphia, Pa.; the Fifth Regiment Armory in Baltimore, Md., and the new Trinity Building in New York City, are among those illustrated and described. The September issue is No. 10 of Volume 6. Like all the Dixon publications it may be had free of charge, and it will be of interest to all who like fine pictures well printed and attractive reading matter, as well as those interested in economical building construction.



COMPUTING SCALE EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

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Write for copy of new Booklet
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JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Strong Upward Tendency Followed by Reactions and Some Feverishness—Increasing Speculation, Especially in the January Option—Corn Crop Reports Having Some Influence—Increasing Cash Demands—Moderately Active Export Movements—Hog Receipts Under Expectations—Good Undertone.

The hog products market which had showed weakness a few days since under the liquidation of October stuff, and the pressure of the leaders, rather than that was especial reason for the declining tendency from the statistical positions, turned about to an upward tendency at the beginning of this week, and on Tuesday as following the rather decided advance of the day before the improvement was of a sharp, material order, while there was another jump upward on Wednesday, with even larger speculation, especially in the January option, but which was followed by a reaction to somewhat lower prices than the night before. Thursday's market was also a sensitive one.

The situation bore out the promises of it from the features that had been alluded to in our previous reviews, while it received added impetus from the reports, sensational or otherwise, concerning the corn crop.

There was little doubt but that some of the grain people, including outsiders that had about confined their attention to grain in the

period of its more exerted trading markets, were becoming interested in the hog products markets, not only from the fact that some of them took a little stock in some low corn crop estimates, while others in at least a less than had been expected corn crop, but were as well influenced by the point of the position that has been referred to by us several times latterly that as the hog products markets had hardly budged in the long spell of excited grain speculative trading that they should be good for some recovery in prices as soon as the speculators diverted buying interest from grain to the hog products.

The principal outside buying interest for the hog products has been all along in the more excited trading in them, in the January option; it wakened first on lard, but was soon aroused for pork and ribs, until finally pork became most active and had the more important advance. The intermediate deliveries were handled more in taking profits, yet the October option had a very fair degree of vitality as influenced in part by a good cash trading.

The packers had got most of the cheap stuff that had come out in the depressed period before this week, or in the time when the "longs" were unloading their October contracts. The subsequent stimulated market seemed to suit opinions all around, among the leaders as well as the outside investors.

There have been favorable features to the hog products markets outside of those associated with speculation and the trade construction of some of the corn crop reports, notably in the widened cash demands, the moderate increase of export interest, the probability that a further inroad is being made in the accumulated stocks, and the less than expected hog receipts, with their fairly well maintained prices.

There is, of course, as yet, a good deal of confusion over the extent of the corn crop. It is safe to say that it will be less than counted upon concerning it a few weeks since; how much less awaits, of course, more definite news than has been had. It is probable that the corn crop has suffered very little, if at all, from the recent cold snap, the grain trade, a portion of it which had been somewhat upset by a couple of remarkable estimates on Monday and Tuesday of this week concerning the probable yield of the corn were becoming calmer minded on Wednesday, by which time there was then some reaction to easier prices for the grain from the excited trading basis had the day before for it.

Nevertheless, opinions of the possible extent of the yield of corn are being rather generally brought down about 200,000,000 bushels from the old figures, but not because of any frost damage. Crop estimates are

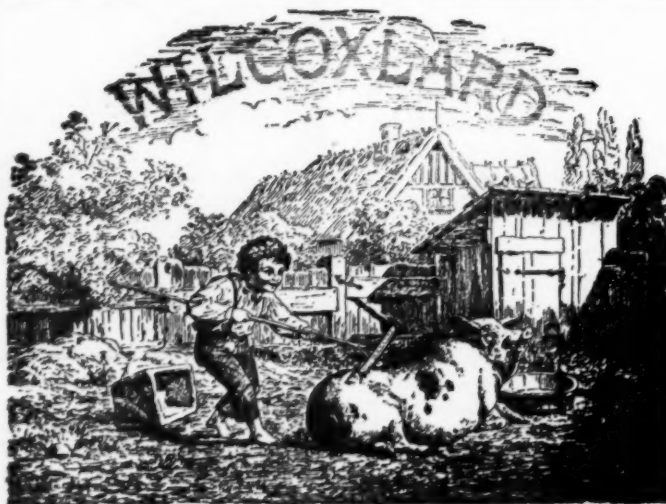
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now centering around the estimate we made in our last week's publication, or 2,300,000,000 bushels, with a contingency that that amount could be reduced by injury to late planted and some other corn this side of October 1; yet that a very large proportion of the crop is now practically safe, and in good condition.

The size of the corn crop must, of course, ultimately tell on the hog products markets. If it had been up to the quantity counted upon by the country at large a few weeks since, and if the cotton crop showed signs of as large an outcome as had been indicated earlier in the season there would have been more favorable trading markets for buyers through this season than is probable under the present outlook of both the corn and cotton crops, since however larger the cotton crop is than last year, and as it may be about 11,250,000 bales, although it is too early as yet to give an absolute estimate concerning it, it is now altogether improbable that the cotton crop can reach some full figures than had been hoped for, perhaps counted upon, by some trade sources a few weeks since.

The European markets do not, as a whole, respond to the late firmer tendency of the hog products markets in this country, yet that there has been a little more of a demand from some sources on the Continent more particularly for lard, but which is becoming quieter because of the more recent advance in the prices for it. The United Kingdom has been taking meats, some cuts, with a little more freedom, with consignments to it of fair volume, but less than that of the previous week.

The pure lard has more freely gone into the hands of home consumers, and with the consignments and such new export demand as has been had for it, the belief is that the packing is not large enough to increase the stock but rather that the supply of the lard has latterly been pulled down a little.

Whether because of the increased pure lard business that the compound business is quiet is open to some question. But it would probably be the outcome if pure lard goes materially higher than the compound lard trading would quicken. Compound lard has not varied in price in the recent advance for pure lard, and on that account is likely to attract some attention. The cotton oil market waits more an increase of demand from compound makers for it, since its undertone is a fairly healthy one on the present cotton crop outlook, despite the at present quiet home and export movements in it.

The tallow market is steadily rising in England with a further gain of 6d. there this week, and where the offerings at the public sale are even more closely bought up.

Average weight of hogs at Chicago last week, 248 lbs., 255 lbs. previous week, 259 lbs. corresponding week in 1903, and 246 lbs. corresponding week in 1902.

Chicago stock estimated 114,000 tes. lard 136,834 tes. Sept. 1), 43,000 bbls. pork (47,300 bbls. Sept. 1) 17 million pounds ribs (21,696,000 pounds Sept. 1).

In New York there has been an advance in the jobbing prices of mess pork, with sales of 250 bbls. at \$13 to \$13.75. Family pork has sold at \$15.50 for 150 bbls. Short clear sold at \$13.50 to \$15 for 300 bbls. Western steam lard is, at this writing, quoted at

\$750, and has a moderate export demand; sales of 600 tcs. on p. t. city steam lard quoted at \$7.25. Compound lard quoted at \$5.87½ for car lots. In city meats there is a fair inquiry for pickled bellies, which are at firmer prices. Sales of 35,000 lbs. at 9½c. for 12 lbs. average (small lots at 9¼c.), 9c. for 14 lbs. average, 10@10¼c. for 10 lbs. average. About 3,800 loose pickled shoulders sold at 6¾@7¼c., chiefly at 7c., and 4,900 loose pickled hams at 10@11c.; green bellies, 10c.; green hams, 9½c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 2,253 bbls. pork, 10,625,142 lbs. lard, 10,522,254 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 4,608 bbls. pork, 16,157,721 lbs. lard, 13,182,145 lbs. meats.

BEEF.—Exporters are doing little. Home trade demands are moderately active. Prices show steadiness. City extra India mess, tes., \$13.50@14.50; barreled mess, \$8; packet, \$9; family, \$10.

BIRDS AS BOLL WEEVIL BUTCHERS.

Colonel Isaac Brown, of Indiana, the genius who thought of birds as a remedy for the boll weevil evil, and who was sent to Texas to investigate, his expenses being paid by Miss Helen Gould, has returned from his ornithological expedition. Colonel Brown says that if the weevil is food for birds, then what is needed is the ground scavenger bird, a bird so formed that it could not eat anywhere else than on the ground. The quail and meadow lark, for instance, were so constituted that they must get their food on the ground. The Colonel found that birds were very scarce south of Dallas. Birds were of wonderful value as insect destroyers, and a penalty must be paid for their destruction. A Texan told the colonel that there was a shotgun for every bird in the State. A number of Texans declared they would try to get from the legislature adequate protection for the birds. Colonel Brown said if the State of Texas would prohibit the killing of these birds it would be found that the boll weevil would decrease.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for the week ending September 17, with comparative tables:

PORK, BARRELS.

	Week Sept. 17, 1904.	Week Sept. 19, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 17, 1904.
United Kingdom . . .	394	443	34,108
Continent . . .	196	581	18,112
So. and Cen. Am. . .	461	193	17,266
West Indies . . .	941	1,427	56,746
Br. No. Am. Col. . .	261	1,935	9,774
Other countries . . .	..	21	1,989
Totals . . .	2,233	4,600	137,975

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

United Kingdom...	9,441,495	10,099,085	467,772,389
Continent	729,934	2,110,110	52,228,908
So. and Cen. Am. ...	54,825	205,125	4,806,001
West Indies	296,000	149,775	11,132,290
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	4,000	65,975
Other countries ...	.....	14,050	1,561,297
Totals	10,522,254	13,182,145	537,564,869

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom...	2,719,804	4,362,924	224,432,616
Continent	6,905,468	10,776,117	247,052,125
So. and Cen. Am...	217,925	10,476,117	14,931,422
West Indies	756,745	450,305	30,988,620
Br. No. Am. Col.	.....	15,720	385,410
Other countries....	25,200	145,860	3,604,207

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S REPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,853	3,798,925	4,430,370
Boston	25	791,700	1,435,225
Portland, Me.	125	1,978,150	218,700
Philadelphia	47	261,529	495,807
Baltimore	128	.....	2,031,333
Norfolk	.....	.....	693,000
New Orleans	25	178,850	444,225
Montreal	50	3,414,800	638,887
Mobile	.....	98,700	197,575
Totals	2,253	10,522,254	10,625,142

SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS.

	Nov. 1, to Sept. 17, 1904.	Nov. 1, to Sept. 19, 1903.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	27,595,000	27,130,000	465,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.	537,564,869	539,181,849	.....
Lard, lbs.	521,394,400	503,082,000	18,311,540

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100
Canned meats.....	7 6	12 6	16c
Oil cake.....	6 3	5/	12c
Bacon.....	7 6	12 6	16c
Lard, tierces.....	7 6	12 6	16c
Cheese.....	20	25	24
Butter.....	20	25	24
Tallow.....	7 6	19/	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	1 6	2 6	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1 6	20	16c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, September 17, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

[illegible]

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The undertone of the market is stronger, although buyers are not coming forward at all freely, and the sentiment for better prices still rests more with the views of the selling interests.

There is not only the stronger foreign markets, but the decided advance in the prices of the hog fats that prompts the even more confident feeling among sellers this week of ultimately better tallow prices.

Of course, some of the signs have been for some time of rejuvenated tallow market conditions, but there has been a holding back of firmness because of the indifference of soapmakers in buying.

And the soapmakers have held off the market because there was no competition for the supplies from the foreign markets, notwithstanding that the foreign markets had been steadily advancing.

The further advance of 6d. at the London sale this week and where the offerings were more freely sought after, with 1,300 casks sold out of 1,600 casks offered, has not, as yet, led to export demand.

It is claimed that even with this late advance in England that the exporters would hardly be let out whole, and that a further advance of 6d. and perhaps 1 shilling would have to be had abroad for demands thence upon the supplies in this country.

Nevertheless, because of the steady upward trend of values on the other side, with the home influences from other fat markets, it begins to look as if the home consumers were taking on a little more concern over market conditions, although they are not, as yet, more freely buying. It may be that export demand would have to actually result before there was increased home demand for tallow, particularly as the soapmakers feel that raw materials are even now costing too much money for the market for manufactured goods.

The larger movement in tallow in England is partly where the Continent wants to get supplies forward before the close of its inland navigation. And the general firmness there is imparted by the effects of the drought.

The make of city hogshead tallow is now 550 hogsheads to 600 hogsheads weekly, and

after the weekly contract deliveries are made there are about 350 hds. to sell. There is, therefore, some tallow unsold here, with nothing doing as yet this week.

The city hogshead tallow would bring 4½c., but which is not above the basis of the last sale, but more money is asked. No sales.

The city, tierces, is quoted at 4¼@4½c.

City edible is quite firm at 5½c. for city, and some lots could not be had at that, although sales had been made of 400 tcs. at 5½c.

Country made tallow is at rather firmer prices and a little more freely bought. Sales of 315,000 pounds, in lots, at 4½@4¾c., as to quality.

The western market prices will be found in the Chicago section of this issue, and which are very carefully revised to the latest moment.

(Continued on page 42.)

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has taken an upward turn, and is now 8c. in New York, with all that was offered at that price, taken up. The improved feeling is, as well, noted at the West. It has back of it the higher range of lard prices and the more activity in the cash lard, by which the deduction could be made that the compound lard business must soon show more vitality. It is a fact, however, that the compound lard business is at present quiet. Sales of 400,000 lbs. in New York at 8. Some Chicago lots could be had at 7¾.

LARD STEARINE.—The supplies on offer are moderate, while the demands from the lard refiners are somewhat improved. Besides, the increased cost of cash lard helps the market. About 8½@8¾c. quoted.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—There is some business for export, with 35@38c. per gallon quoted.

GREASE.—There is more of a demand from exporters, and a little better trading from home soapmakers and pressers. A strong market. Yellow quoted at 3¾@3½c.; hore, 3¾@4½c.; bone, 3¾@4¼c.; B white, 4¼@5c.; A white, 5@5½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Tone of the market firmer, with moderate supplies. Yellow at 4¾c., white at 5c.

OLEO OIL.—Rotterdam is quiet and

steady. The general market is well sustained, without showing much vitality. Rotterdam quotes 52 florins. New York choice at 9¾c., prime at 7¾c.; low grades, 6c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Market shows firmness, with moderate animation. Ceylon, spot, 6¾@7c.; August to October shipment, 6½@6¾c.; Cochin spot, 7½@7¾c.; August to October, arrival, 7@7¼c.

PALM OIL.—Little doing, but a fairly firm market. Lagos quoted 6@6¼c.; commercial red, 5¾c.

CORN OIL.—Exporters are buying only moderately. The market is firm at \$3.80@ \$4.05.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The trading is in small lots and of a moderate order. Generally steady market; 20 cold test, 94c.; 30 do., at 84c.; 40 do., at 64c.; price, 50c.; dark 45 @46c.

FOOD IN THE EAST INDIES.

In a recent issue a French publication reviews a book entitled "De Voeding in Nederlandsch Indie" (Food in the Dutch Indies), of which Dr. Van der Burg is the author. The question studied by Dr. Van der Burg is of importance, for it is chiefly on food that the health of Europeans in the colonies depends. The author compares alimentation in tropical regions and in temperate regions. Although referring especially to conditions in the Dutch East Indies, the report will apply also to all tropical colonies. The author goes into the study of animal foods, giving attention to mammals, birds, reptiles and their products. His careful study of vegetable products is important. He takes up successively rice, the chief vegetable of the Dutch East Indies; corn, the next most important vegetable; sago, sorghum and species of manihot, colocasia, solanum and dioscorea; among legumes, the soy bean, peanut, cowpea, velvet bean, phaseolus, etc.; nelumbium, canavalia, napa, etc. A list of indigenous legumes is given, followed by a list of fruits. The author then takes up sugar, spices, vinegar, mineral waters, non-alcoholic beverages and alcoholic liquors, including a series of fermented liquors having as a basis various tropical fruits.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Undertone Strong—Mills Rather More Disposed to Sell—As Yet Uncertain Seed Prices—Not Much Doing from Compound Makers—Slightly Increased Demands from Soapmakers—Quiet Feeling Among Exporters.

The cottonseed oil market has, for the week, gained a little strength.

In the early part of the week there was a little slackness because the situation at the South, in a few sections of it, was barely as firm as in the previous week. But toward the close of the week there was a recovery of tone, all around, while the decidedly higher lard market had most to do with it, and as having a sentimental effect rather than there was, through it, any increase of demand for the oil from the compound makers.

The old supplies of the oil are being steadily reduced, however moderate the demands for them are; and the prospects of early or deferred liberal supplies of new oil are awaited with a good deal of interest, and as they will be influenced a good deal by the seed position, in reserved or otherwise, at the beginning of the season, offers to sell by the planters the full seed supplies.

The new crop oil is only offered by a few mills at the southeast points and at 23c. for crude, in tanks, with 22½c. bid, and 18 tanks sold at 22¾@23c. It has sold in the Mississippi Valley at 22½c. for 20 tanks, yet that 23c. is now asked in Mississippi. There are sellers in Texas at 22c., but not much doing there, although some 30 tanks are reported as having been sold in that State. At the close the mills are firmer, with about ½c. advance asked, with 23c. bid in the Southeast and 23c. paid in Mississippi.

The mills, as a whole, in the Southeast do not care to sell ahead. The smaller mills are getting steadily to work, and they are paying as high as \$16@18 per ton for seed, and taking the chances on the oil market,

while most of them have confidence of a better oil market than that at present.

Production in a general way in the Southeast is not likely to be underway before the middle of October, and a good deal will then depend upon the outcome of the seed prices as to the extent of the early in the season production, however large the production may be as the season is advanced from that time.

As the mills now feel they will not want to pay more than \$12 per ton for the seed, therefore there may be a marked difference of opinion for a while among the buyers and sellers of it, and particularly if the cotton crop does not turn out to some expectations of its volume. It is conceded that the cotton crop in the Southeast is, on the whole, promising for a materially larger outturn than that of the previous year, however that there is beginning talk of damage in a few sections of it. Therefore, that the present promises are for an abundance of seed in the Southeast. It is another matter, however, as to whether the seed will be let go at the prices the mills, on the whole, feel they can afford to pay with the present prospects of the markets for cotton oil, although conceding that there is a quick market for cottonseed meal to Europe at full prices. There are a few mills, however, that seem encouraged by the meal position, as has been implied, with their views over the future of the oil market, and take the seed as it is offered at the relatively full prices for it as compared with the other views concerning the seed market.

The production may be hindered somewhat in the Southeast, and may not assume large proportions at once in that section, although there are undoubtedly many small mills that will get to work as promptly as they can get seed supplies, as some of them are now doing.

There is, of course, more concern over the outcome of the cotton crop in Texas and in Mississippi, less so in the latter than in the former State. And the damage to the plant

in both sections has been a little more extensive for the week.

It is, of course, impossible, as yet, to give a definite idea of the extent of the cotton crop. The old trade ideas of the volume of the crop are now dismissed as impossible of an outcome. That estimates of the season's yield now range from 11,500,000 bales down to 11,250,000 bales and perhaps 11,000,000 bales, means nothing more than a probability. It will take about two weeks more to feel fairly confident of the aggregate of the cotton crop; by that time, as well, a better line than at present can be had on the possibilities of the top crop, which, at present, are not, by various reports, of a flattering order.

It looks just now as if the new crop oil would not be put out freely for sale in the near future and that an abundant supply of it would be at a somewhat later period of the fall season than had been hoped for. Meanwhile that there is a chance of cleaning up fairly well the supplies of old oil. These features help to the making firmer temper of the oil market for the week.

The old and new crop oil would have a much stronger demand before the period of an abundant supply of new oil if the present prospects of the lard market are maintained and because of their ultimate effect upon the compound lard business. Back of the lard position are the less satisfactory prospects of the corn crop, yet not from frost damage.

But it is a fact that, just now, however more active the pure lard market is even on wants of the home consumers, that the compound lard trading is dragging; therefore, that the compound makers are very little interested at present in buying cotton oil, although they offer for moderate quantities of the bleaching grade in tanks of it 27c. in Chicago; from that price to 27½c. is quoted in New York.

The soapmakers are using a little more cotton oil, since they find it cheap in price compared with the cost of tallow; but the soap-

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makers' demands for the oil are not, as yet, at all active, and they especially refrain from making contracts ahead. Besides, the tallow market looks as if it would go still higher, since there is another advance this week of 6d. for it in England, and where the supplies on offer are promptly bought at the current prices, with continued continental demands, while England itself has lighter collections of fat. The continent is buying the tallow in England chiefly because it wants to get supplies forward before the close of navigation at some of its home points.

The export inquiry for the cotton oil is of a narrow order this week; it is now about a fortnight since the shippers have shown material interest in the cotton oil. They have taken 1,800 barrels choice grades this week, covering butter, white and winter yellow, at 32@32½c.

The Marseilles market seems to be rather firm for cotton oil, but not upon an especially inducing basis for buying in this country; yet that the dock laborers' strike in Marseilles, which is usually a protracted one, would necessarily interfere with some demands thence.

But the main reason for the unwillingness to buy on the part of the foreign markets the cotton oil is found in the desire to await the possibilities or the outcome of market conditions from large supplies of new crop oil.

There seems to be nothing very new to the market situations for the oils that compete in consumption with the cotton oil in continental markets. Linseed oil shows a small advance upon the English markets for the week, yet the price of linseed there is somewhat easier. But as a whole the various soap oils of Europe in their prices are without stimulating effect upon buyers of cotton oil.

The southern mills, where they have sold crude have been somewhat desirous of buying the refined oil against their sales, and they have bought latterly about 40 tanks prime yellow, and which would imply their views of the market situations for the long run of better prices.

The good demand for cottonseed meal has resulted in further liberal sales at the southern markets, with at New Orleans \$26@27 quoted for long tons.

The above summarizes all there is to be said about the direct features in connection with cotton oil markets for the week. The list of prices daily in the New York market will be found at the close of the review. But indirect features, but which sooner or later come in action upon all fat markets are outlined as follows:

We made an estimate of the reduced volume of the corn crop in our previous review. Therefore it was made before all of the talk of frost damage of this week, and was based upon other conclusions. There has been, in our opinion, no important damage from the frost, and the corn crop, a good portion of it is now safe from frost, although that there is some late planted and other corn that will require about a week more of favorable weather to bring out in good condition. Our opinion of the extent of the corn crop had been based more upon percentage of yields, which, we think, will not average quite as large as ordinarily in some sections, on account of the peculiarity of all of the season's weather conditions rather than from any late alone weather influences. The corn crop in our opinion will be a fairly large one, but from 200,000,000 to perhaps 300,000,000 bushels less than the outside estimated figures early in the season; in other words, that it is

likely to be either 2,300,000,000 or 2,200,000,000 bushels, instead of 2,500,000,000 bushels. It would be hard to understand some of the remarkable reports current this week which imply a probability of a corn crop decidedly less than our inside figures.

It would appear from the prospects of the corn crop that animal fats would for the season be at somewhat better prices than had been counted upon by the trade when estimates were made of a 2,500,000,000 bushel corn crop.

Besides that as the cotton crop estimates have come down that the general fat markets promise better situation for the season than had been apprehended a few weeks since.

The lard market came around this week to the higher prices that had been implied as a probable outcome; moreover, that the demands for the cash lard had been steadily increased from people who were compelled to resupply; besides that the speculators have freely taken hold of lard, especially the January option of it, and as in some degree diverting interest from grain. We think that the hog products markets are now likely to frequent fluctuations, as the speculators have got hold of them, but that there is a probability of more satisfactory market conditions for them right along than had before this week; at least that cash demands are likely to be of more energetic order than those had latterly. And that, however, quiet the compound lard business is now that it must ultimately participate in the swelling consumption of other fats. Therefore, hopes are held that the compound makers must soon be more freely interested in buying cotton oil. In other words, the surroundings in the hog fat, as well as the hog markets, with the features of the cotton and corn crops in the reduced estimates

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of them, however large they are, point to more vitality in and stronger cotton oil markets.

The course of the New York market in the trading in prime yellow since our previous review has been on the several days as follows: At the close of the previous week, sales 300 bbls. October, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. November, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. December, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 100 bbls. January, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; prices then: September, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c.; November, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c.; December, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c.; January, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c.

On Monday sales, 600 bbls. November, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; prices then early in the day: September, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c.; December, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c.; January, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30c., and late in the day, September, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; November, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; January, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Tuesday, sales on and off 'Change, 2,000 bbls. October, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 900 bbls. September, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. November, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,000 bbls. December, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; prices early in the day: September, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; December, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; January, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and in the afternoon: September, October, November, December and January all at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday the tone was stronger; early in the day prices were: September, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ @29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; November, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30c.; December, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30c.; January, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30c., and at the close: Sales, 200 bbls. November, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; prices: September, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October, November, December and January, all at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30c. On Thursday a trifle higher market; sales 500 bbls. prime green, Nov. 30, 500 bbls. do., Dec. 30; prices early: Sep. Oct., 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30; Nov., Dec. Jan., 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30; and at the close, Sep. and Oct., both at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30; Nov., Dec. Jan., all at 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ @30.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 22.—Dulness and inactivity have characterized the market during the past six weeks and prices have remained about the same. During this time we have repeatedly pointed out in our market letters the strength in the position, and it seems to us that the market has worked itself steadily into stronger position. There has at all times been more bull features than bear features, and still notwithstanding same the market has not advanced, to the surprise of many a trader. The reasons why this advance has not taken place are summed up by us as follows:

In the first place crop prospects were, during August, all that could be desired, and many of the buyers held off with the large crop staring them in the face.

European buyers who will certainly need large quantities of oil this coming year have been told of the splendid crop prospects and the enormous surplus of oil which we are going to have, and these tales spread broadcast all over Europe have produced the intended effect. Europe has been holding off in hopes of securing a large amount of oil at around 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 29c. New York, but so far their desires have not materialized. At these prices the European consumers would contract for their total wants during the coming year up to September, 1905.

Enormous quantities of refined oil held by the crude oil mills loose all over the South have been for sale during the past six weeks. Much more oil was held in this way than was generally anticipated, and the liquidation of late has been tremendous.

Strong efforts have been made from some

quarters to depress the market in order to keep the seed prices as low as possible at the beginning of the season so as to prevent occurrences like last year which proved so disastrous to most of the crude oil mills.

Looking over the situation and analyzing these four features separately, we find that a gradual change has taken place. In the first place the splendid crop reports of August are a thing of the past. Reports of crop damages have been coming in from every section in the country for the past three weeks, and there is no doubt in our mind that all estimates of a twelve million bale crop or anything like it might as well be eliminated.

In the second place as the cotton prices advanced, European buyers began to doubt the reports of a bumper crop, and are now no longer so sure of possibilities of a large surplus of oil at 29c. New York. Some of the foreign consumers seem to have made up their mind already now to buy part of their wants at best possible price. Europe has bought comparatively little so far, and can hardly afford to wait much longer.

In the third place the liquidation of speculative oil is now about over, and there are no more large lots of prime summer yellow oil pressing on the market. The fact that prompt oil has advanced in price to the parity of futures is strong enough proof that same is the case.

In the fourth place the efforts made to keep prices down in order to secure seed supplies at low prices seem futile. The seed is not coming forward in the quantities anticipated, and it looks as if the mills would have to raise their prices in order to get enough of a supply. In some sections prices have already advanced.

As outlined above, it will be seen that a complete change has taken place in the situation during the past six weeks, and that the market has gradually worked itself into a stronger position. In the meantime other factors have added to the strength of the situation. The market for soap fats in Europe is exceedingly strong, and a steady advance has taken place over there. Naturally this has effected fats in this country, and tallow, which not long ago was at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and later sold at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., was not offered at all yesterday, with 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. freely bid. Soapmakers will have to look to cottonseed oil to take the place of tallow, and oil is at present very cheap for soapmaking. A good demand for

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
Puritan Salad Oil
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address
Procter, Cincinnati, U.S.A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

lard, both abroad and in this country, has sprung up, and stocks are gradually being reduced. Lard has had a good advance during the week, and that compound lard is active is best shown by the fact that oleo stearine sold to-day at 8c. against previous sales at 7½c. Considerable oil will be needed by compound lard makers in the near future. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that we will soon be in the active producing season, and that from now on production will steadily increase and the supply for sale be correspondingly larger.

We can only repeat that the position is exceedingly strong, and that oil looks very cheap. There are more bull arguments than bear arguments, and we would not be surprised to see higher prices.

Closing prices to-day at noon were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 29¼c. bid and 30c. asked; October, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked; November, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked; December, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked; January, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 33c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 4½d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast or Valley, new crop, 23¼c.

DEATH OF COTTON OIL DIRECTOR.

The board of directors of the American Cotton Oil Company has adopted the following resolutions upon the death of Charles Finney Clark, president of the Bradstreet Company and a prominent director in the American Cotton Oil Company, which took place in London, England, on Sept. 3:

Whereas, The board learns with deep regret of the sudden death of their associate, Charles Finney Clark, in London, England, on Sept. 3d, and desire to record the expression of their earnest grief, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Clark the commercial interests of this country have lost a forceful influence whose place in the business community cannot readily be filled, and the American Cotton Oil Company an experienced and upright director whose sound judgment and advice was ever potent for the advancement of its interests.

The high order of integrity, the straightforward business methods, the tender and constant quality of his friendship, earned for Mr. Clark the just respect of all who knew him. His death will be long felt and lamented by his friends and business associates.

Resolved further, That this resolution be recorded in the minutes of the board as an expression of respect for their late associate and heartfelt sympathy for his family in their heavy bereavement.

GEORGE A. MORRISON, President.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Frederick M. Brooks (grain) was proposed for membership.

New members: L. W. Haskell (Southern Cotton Oil Co.); John H. MacMillan (Cargill Elevator Co.); H. C. Rowland (R. P. Houston & Co.).

Visitors: David McConnell, London; Carl Volrath, Hamburg; Geo. Koop, Berlin; W. H. Maxwell, Liverpool; D. B. Hall, Jamaica; H. G. Jones, Arthur H. Wight, Trinidad; A. W. Morris, St. Louis; W. O. Mumford, W. S. Maples, C. H. Brampton, J. H. Rankin, Chicago.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending September 22, and since September 1, were as follows:

Port.	From New York.	For Week.	From Sept. 1.
		Bbls.	Bbls.
Acajutla	6	6	
Alexandria	360		
Antigua	76		
Antwerp	50	375	
Auckland	20		
Barbados	34		
Buenos Ayres	146	146	
Colon	13	27	
Copenhagen	250		
Dantzig	100	200	
Demerara	52		
Dunkirk	200	200	
East London	35	35	
Fort de France	224		
Galatz	100		
Genoa	400		
Gothenberg	150	250	
Guadaloup	178		
Hamburg	500	600	
Havana	35		
Havre	50	580	
Hong Kong	54		
Hull	100		
Kingston	87	150	
Leghorn	350	509	
Liverpool	5	505	
London	40	40	
Macoris	111	288	
Malmo	6	6	
Malta	203	203	
Manchester	25	25	
Marseilles	1,450		
Martinique	54		
Melbourne	154		
Montevideo	217	331	
Naples	100	325	
Oran	956	956	
Port au Prince	5		
Port Natal	78		
Rio Janeiro	170	444	
Rotterdam	420	1,720	
St. Kitts	121		
Sierra Leone	10		
Southampton	250		
Stavanger	35	35	
Stettin	100	345	
Stockholm	50		
Trieste	847	1,397	
Valparaiso	222		
Venice	300	1,550	
Vera Cruz	11	19	
Totals	5,477	15,604	

From New Orleans.

Marseilles	2,050
Hamburg	2,045
Antwerp	700
London	560
Liverpool	800
Trieste	2,100
Glasgow	1,486
Totals	1,486

From Galveston.

Antwerp	1,295
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From Baltimore.

Rotterdam	400
Bremerhaven	200
Totals	600

Recapitulation.

	Week ending Sept. 22.	Total since Sept. 1.
From New York	5,477	15,604
From New Orleans	1,486	9,741
From Galveston	1,295	
From Baltimore	600	
Grand total, all ports	6,963	27,240

See page 48 for Wanted and For Sale Department.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow

AND GREASES.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company

AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machines, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 22.—Cottonseed oil market strong but dull. Sales for prompt and future deliveries of good off oil at 37½ marks; offers scarce; quote prime summer yellow 38½ and butter oil 39½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 22.—Cottonseed oil market very quiet; prime summer yellow 21¼ florins; butter oil, 23¼ florins.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Sept. 22.—Cottonseed oil market very firm, but buyers holding off yet. Quote prime summer yellow 47 francs; winter oil at 52 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 22.—Cottonseed oil buyers still holding off, hoping for lower prices; but some nervousness shown on account of almost total absence of offers from United States. Sales scarce and at 46¾ francs for prompt and 47¼ francs for future deliveries of good brands prime summer yellow. Small sales of winter oil at 52¼ francs for January to March.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—Cottonseed oil market higher, with good demand; sales, prime summer yellow at 18¼ shillings to several English ports. Off grades rather neglected and nominal at 18½ shillings.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 23.—Buyers are bidding 23¼@23½c. In Southeast prime crude, owing to scarcity and bad quality of seed, there is very little trading, and that only by sample or basis. Prime meal is in good demand at \$21.50.

HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues firm on hides taken off since the strike, but strike native steers are still dull and easy. Union crop tanners are not willing to give more than $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more for best strike natives than for butt brands and some lots of strike natives would hardly bring over $11\frac{1}{4}$. The packers are offering some September natives salted from the 1st to the 17th at $12\frac{1}{4}$ c. that will probably run over 25 per cent. No. 2's as they include hides taken off previous to September 12th, the date of the union butchers going back to work. Lots of native steers of late salting that are clear of strike hides are held at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{3}{4}$ c. It is reported that two cars of spready native steers have been sold ahead at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Cattle receipts have been larger this week than for a long time past and are principally branded stock. No further sales of Texas are reported, but the market of late salting is firm at $12\frac{3}{4}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. Some old strike heavy Texas alone could still probably be bought at $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. Butt brands are quiet but nominally firm at $11\frac{1}{4}$ c., and Colorados are well cleaned up and ahead at this price. One leading packer has sold 3,000 more branded cows at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. and the market on late salting branded cows is firm at this price notwithstanding that a good many of these are being made at present. Several cars of all weight native cows, including strike take-off have been sold at $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. and sales of heavy cows alone of after strike salting have again been made at 11c. Light native cows alone are quotable at about $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. with strike hides included, but no sales of late take-off have as yet been reported at 11c. No further transactions have occurred in native or branded bulls, but recent sales of these have considerably reduced the supply.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Some large Milwaukee and other tanners are only bidding $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. for regular 40 to 60 lb. buffs, but dealers here have been able to dispose of their buff hides at 10 and 9c. by selling the 50 to 60 lb. hides at 10 and 9c. to harness tanners and the under 50 lb. hides at the same prices to upper and lace leather tanners. There have been no sales as yet this week of regular buffs at $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ c., but tanners are refusing to bid any more as some sales have been made in Ohio at under 10 and 9c. Heavy cows are quiet at 10 and 9c., and

some tanners are not willing to place bids for these at over $9\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. There is a less supply of heavy cows, however, than of buffs. Most dealers are still sold ahead on extremes and as there is a brisk demand for these, holders are not willing to accept under $10\frac{1}{4}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. selected, the latter price being for choice lots. Heavy steers are unchanged at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. selected, and bulls are quiet at $8\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{4}$ c., but with only light offerings.

CALFSKINS.—No sales are reported here, but the market continues on a firm basis, as foreign skins are still strong and advancing. Chicago dealers have bought within the past few days prime Ohio city skins at prices that would not permit them to sell at less than 14c. here and would only yield a small profit at that price. This shows their confidence in the market, although the big tanners are still holding out and only making bids of $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. A car of outside city skins containing some countries has been sold from an outside point at $13\frac{1}{2}$ c. Ordinary lots of countries are bringing $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. Kips are scarce and strong at $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ c. for late receipts, and 12c. for veals.

SHEEPSKINS.—Most of the packers are pretty well sold up to the first of this week and have not much to offer. Some holders are still asking \$1.10 for sheep and lambs together and want \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for lambs alone and \$1.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ for sheep. The country market is very firm at 80 to 90c. for good late receipt lots and 60 to 70c. for old stock.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No sales have been made to-day, and the market is quiet but steady. The 10,000 Bogotas and Central Americans that arrived yesterday have not as yet been offered, and outside of these there is little stock on the market.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—It is understood that one of the large local packers has cleaned out his holdings of August and September native and branded steers, but particulars concerning the sale have not as yet been obtained. The market continues strong on hides taken off since the strike at $12\frac{1}{4}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ c. for native steers, $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{3}{4}$ c. for butt brands and Colorados, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{3}{4}$ c. for cows.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—Another car of New York State cows has been sold here at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat. A car of cows has also been sold here from a point in New England at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat. Small peddling lots

of hides are mostly bringing 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat. New York City calfskins are strong at \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.20 for 5 to 7's, \$1.50 to \$1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 7 to 9's, and \$1.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.75 for 9 to 12's. City kips are mostly selling at \$2.30 for 12 to 17's and \$2.60 for 17 lbs. and up. There are only light receipts of city skins and the market is kept well cleaned up at the above prices for best stock. Country skins are firm but unchanged at a range of \$1.00 to \$1.05, \$1.30 to \$1.35, and \$1.60 to \$1.65.

Leather Conditions.

The market during the last two or three days on hemlock sole has flattened out considerably so far as the demand is concerned and the larger sales that were previously made have not been reported. Hemlock sole tanners here are holding steady in price and have a good working assortment of stock with the exception of rejects and scabs. The most active feature of the sole market is union backs. Liberal sales of these have been made in Boston to Eastern sole cutters, and the market is well maintained on the basis of 30 to 31c. for firsts in lots of size. Most hemlock harness leather tanners are short of light weight spready sides and in consequence are very firm on these and not willing to sell at under 29c. for B, and 27c. for No. 2. Heavy weight hemlock harness is easy at 27 to 28c. for B, and 25 to 26c. for No. 2. There is some increase in the demand for upper leather and the different finishes of calfskins, especially have sold well to-day.

STRIKE HIDES SELL.

The hide market is getting back to its normal state so far as supply is concerned. The tone has been good for some time. The best test of that fact was the successful marketing of several big lots of "strike" hides some days ago. These hides were pulled during the late meat strike by the new hands. They were slashed a bit and over-fleshed. The prices realized for them in bulk lots of big size were flattering and indicate a shortage in the hide supply.

Foreign hides are relatively high and fewer of them are sent in here as compared with other periods. The American tanneries are short of good stock and are seeking hides. The foreign as well as the home demand for shoes and leather are good and the plants are behind in filling orders. Skins and pelts are on a strong market with a strengthened undertone which means that this line of stuff is in a good business current. The movement of stuff is fair. Holders do not care to unload too fast. They look for better prices.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green C. skins, Country Hides, Sheep
Hides, Tallow, Bones.
Wool Puller and
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TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases—ALL YOUR BY-PRODUCTS, We will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell how to get the most money from your waste products.

Tanning Chemistry a Specialty

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CHICAGO SECTION



CHICAGO NOTES.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 17, averaged \$8.0657 per lb.

Quite a few of the boys have returned from St. Louis filled with enthusiasm. There are a number of places around "The Yards" where they could have obtained the same result at much less expense.

"Beef at 35 cents per pound is purty tough, but it's a dog gone sight tougher at ten cents. We found that out during the strike," said a Chicagoan who patronized some of the so-called "independent" packers.

If that "woggle bug" wants to be something of a bug it should arrange to be found on some Board of Trade man's doorstep. Bugs of all kinds are welcome and sure of adoption. It should get on John Inglis' list at all events.

Commissioner Blocki is receiving bids for two pumps, capacity 40,000,000 gallons daily, to be installed by the city of Chicago at the Springfield avenue and Central Park pumping station. Bids will be opened Nov. 17.

Frank E. Moore, for 19 years with the Drover's Journal, has joined the Livestock World as associate editor, with an interest. Mr. Moore is well known and more than appreciated by livestock men and the trade generally all over the country.

The National Provision Co., 39th and Butler streets, is getting into shape to push its new plant toward a speedy finish. Z. T. Davis, 79 Dearborn street, is the architect, and Mr. B. Brennan, superintendent of construction and of the purchasing department.

"Stop to think of it," says a Packingtown sage, "does it not seem that the Japs—like Clancy at the wake—are running themselves into the ground? They seem to have a bad attack of self-extermination. Unless they have a more rapid method of increasing the supply than other nations, they'd better be a trifle less reckless."

George Mondak, 4803 Loomis street, one of the youngest plaintiffs that ever faced a judge and jury in Cook county courts, has started a suit through his guardian for \$15,000 damages against one of the big packers. George is two years old, and on Sept. 7, while playing in front of his home, was attacked by an infuriated bull that had escaped from a herd in the stock yards. The child had his nose fractured and was otherwise injured. A "damage lawyer" has taken the case "on shares."

Thomas W. Taliaferro will be vice-president and general manager, and Fred W. Wilder general superintendent of the big new packing plant to be built on the banks of "Bubly Creek" and in operation by May 1, 1905. The plant will have a capacity of 2,500 cattle, 5,000 hogs and 5,000 sheep per day, and will be thoroughly up to date in every respect, both as regards the manipulation of products and of by-products. There is said to be ample capital behind the gentlemen named, and their qualifications are well enough known to need no comment thereon. A plant of this description will cost considerably more than a million dollars. There are many rumors afloat as to the identity of the financial backers of this big enterprise, but it is kept very much of a mystery.

Mr. A. A. Cameron, Caleta Josefina, Punta Arenas, Straits of Magellan, Chili, was a visitor in Chicago recently. Mr. Cameron has thousands of sheep grazing and kills at present about 100,000 annually for the tallow, pelt and wool. These sheep are in the prime condition when slaughtered and the meat is now destroyed—burnt up. It is his intention to kill 500 to 750 daily and to can the meat, also to manufacture an extract if practicable. Consequently he will require a complete extract plant, a canning and can making factory, and also wants wool drying machinery. The fertilizers are entirely wasted. The casing should be taken care of, unquestionably.

The work of re-engaging the stockyards strikers has been going on slowly, more slowly than either side anticipated when the dispute was ended. Desertions among the non-union men were few, and it is beginning to look, so say the superintendents, as if a large proportion of the men who worked through the strike will become permanent employes in the yards. By the new arrangement of hours, whereby the killing gangs will be given practically full time, approximately 5,000 less men will be required than was the case under the old regime, and there has always been a floating population of 5,000, which was dependent on more or less casual work in the yards. The result will be that almost 10,000 men living in the vicinity of the stockyards will be without work in the winter, unless they find employment elsewhere.

The Sheep Butchers' Union, the "aristocracy of the yards," have gone on strike again. Once was not enough for them, and they want it "rubbed in" again. The strike affects less than 100 men and no one is worrying. As cause for the cessation of work the sheep butchers charge that the employment clause of an agreement that their union had with the packers before the recent strike had been broken. The agreement was dated to expire Oct. 5, 1904.

The packers assert that when the men quit their employment by that act the contract was violated and the agreement abrogated. They say that it is a plain case of the union attempting to hold them to an agreement already violated on the part of the labor organization. The men want to enforce the employment clause of the former union agreement which provided that new help be hired not by the packing firms dealing direct with the men seeking employment, but by applying to the grievance committee of the union, this committee to select such men as it desired to give work to. It is by that form of employment that the union officials are enabled to keep close surveillance of the men and retain control of them.

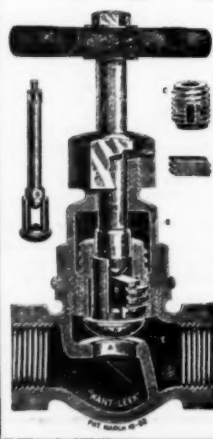
HEARING ON LIVESTOCK RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission took up the matter of livestock rates and transportation conditions at Denver last week, and the stockmen presented their grievances against the railroads fully. The roads will have their inning at Chicago in November. The livestock people object to the change from carload rates to charges per hundred pounds, claiming that the new method has greatly increased the expense per car. They submitted evidence substantiating their charges and also showing deterioration in the service provided by the railroads. It is generally considered that the roads will have to make concessions to the stockmen as a result of the revelation of conditions brought about at the hearing.

Burlington Brass Works BURLINGTON, WIS.

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS, Agents, CHICAGO

THE "Kant Leek" VALVE



SELF-GROUNDING
SELF-SEATING
ALWAYS TIGHT

Constant use improves them.
No discs to give out.
No repair kit needed.
Always ready.
It never fails.
We guarantee every valve to stand a working pressure of

300 POUNDS

FIRE RESISTANCE OF MODERN BUILDINGS

Fire protection and the erection of buildings which shall withstand the ravages of the flames is an absorbing topic in packinghouse circles at this time. The packing industry has lost over \$10,000,000 in fires in two years. These object lessons are taken to heart, as is evidenced in the methods followed in the construction of the many new plants which have lately gone up and which are now in process of construction. The conditions surrounding the business are particularly hazardous in certain respects, and fireproofing is an earnestly discussed topic.

In this province a paper read this week at the convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers at Chattanooga, Tenn., will be of interest. It was by Perez M. Stewart, late superintendent of buildings for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the subject of "Fire Resistance of Modern Buildings." In summing up the several fire hazards and means for their reduction, Mr. Stewart said:

Iron and steel structural building members lose their strength rapidly under the influence of even moderate heat, therefore should be thoroughly insulated. Portland cement concrete and hollow tile, not less than two inches in thickness at any point, are most efficient against the attack of both fire and water.

Stone of all kinds, wherever exposed to heat, either on the inside or the outside of buildings, fails at comparatively low temperatures. Baked clay and Portland cement concrete, on the contrary, are proof against almost any fire besides withstanding excellently the application of water on their heated surfaces.

Vertical openings throughout buildings, as for stairs and elevators, rapidly communicate fire between stories. With buildings of considerable height or combustible contents this is likely to result in fire conditions beyond fire department control. All such floor openings should be enclosed in brick walled shafts, crowned by a thin glass skylight and extending through roof and with fire doors at openings to stories. All vertical light openings in such shafts should be glazed with wire glass.

Large, unbroken floor areas assist the spread of fire and serve to augment its severity. Buildings of considerable area and having large quantities of combustible contents

should be sub-divided by substantial brick fire walls sufficient to form a positive barrier to the spread of fire.

Stair treads should preferably be of iron or its equivalent. If slate or marble treads are used they should be supported by a metal plate beneath.

A large portion of fuel for combustion, in buildings having brick walls, is supplied by the trim, floors, etc., as well as by such furnishings as are necessary for occupancy. Much of this can be avoided by the use of substitutes for wood or of metal-clad covered wood and metal-covered furniture.

Nearly one-third of the total fire loss is caused by the contribution of flame from one building to another through window openings. All windows subject to exposure should be thoroughly protected against the attack of heat. Wire glass in non-combustible frames has proven most efficient for the purpose, as it is always in position and is not subject to deterioration.

Every aid to the fireman, in the shape of fixed equipment in the building, adds so much to his capacity. Fire alarms and thermostats, standpipes, stationary nozzle and sprinklers all mean more prompt and efficient application of water, and should be most generously and generally encouraged.

Last and most important, and this applies to the whole range of fire loss reduction, only such systems and devices as have demonstrated their efficiency should be specified, and only such workmanship as lives up to the most rigid specifications should be permitted.

It is not to be expected that reform can be instituted very rapidly. Prejudice—especially that form against things not wholly understood—must be overcome, municipalities must be goaded into action, and every aid invoked if we would hasten the time when all but the most extraordinary fires can be confined to the floor, or at least to the single building in which they originate.

Look up the
BARGAINS
AND
CHANCES

on Page 48

THERE IS

MONEY

in Packing House Products
if you know what you have
to work with and how to
work it. You can find this
out by consulting the

STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY

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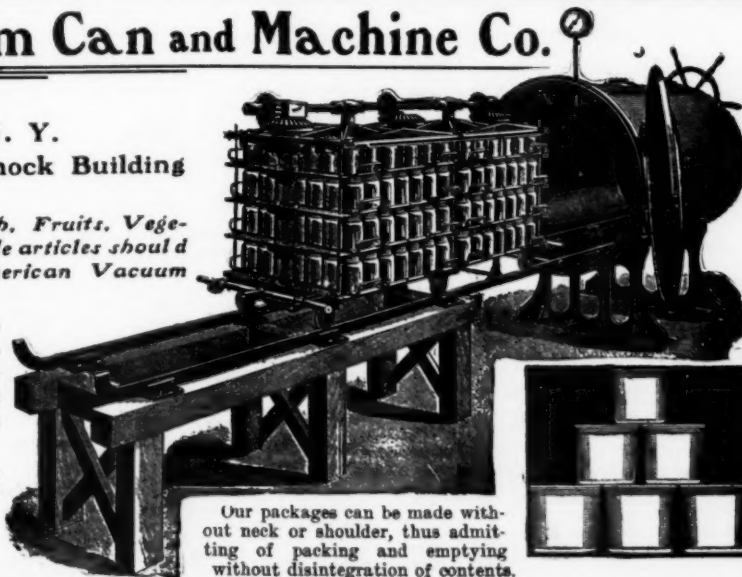
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Three men can turn out from 30,000 to 50,000 packages per day. No solder and no retorts are used. No preservatives nor coloring preparations are required to retain the natural color and flavor. A 20 x 20 room is ample space for all operation necessary.

Against this place 9 machines, 43 men, crimpers, solders, space required, and then think.

Write to the main office for descriptive booklet



Our packages can be made without neck or shoulder, thus admitting of packing and emptying without disintegration of contents.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 22.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½@9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾@9½; 14@16 ave., 9¾@9½; 18@20 ave., 9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7@7½; 6@8 ave., 7@7½; 8@10 ave., 7@7½; 10@12 ave., 7@7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 9¾@10; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. R. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9¾; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9¾; 18@20 ave., 9¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾; 14@16 ave., 9¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10½; 26@28 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9@9½.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

RANGE OF PRICES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1904.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	6.92	6.92	6.87	6.90
January	7.10	7.10	7.05	7.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.10	7.12	7.10	7.12
January	6.65	6.65	6.62	6.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	10.65	10.75	10.65	10.72
January	12.72	12.72	12.67	12.70

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	6.95	7.05	6.92	7.02
January	7.12	7.17	7.07	7.12
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.25	7.40	7.20	7.37
January	6.65	6.70	6.62	6.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	10.85	10.90	10.75	10.75
January	12.72	12.85	12.72	12.75

TUESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.07	7.15	7.07	7.15
January	7.15	7.25	7.15	7.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.40	7.57	7.40	7.55
January	6.72	6.87	6.70	6.87
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	10.90	11.35	10.87	11.30
January	12.87	13.27	12.47	12.25

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.15	7.22	7.10	7.15
January	7.32	7.37	7.27	7.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.55	7.65	7.50	7.52
January	6.85	6.92	6.80	6.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.25	11.80	11.12	11.37
January	13.25	13.45	13.10	13.10

THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.17	7.17	7.07	7.10
January	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.27
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.57	7.57	7.50	7.55
January	6.85	6.85	6.75	6.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.50	11.50	11.27	11.30
January	13.17	13.20	12.95	13.12

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1904.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October	11.35	11.47	11.37	11.35
January	13.20	13.20	13.02	13.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October	7.12	7.15	7.10	7.15
January	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.30
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October	7.57	7.60	7.55	7.57
January	6.82	6.82	6.77	6.80

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 12.....	22,961	943	20,001	24,718
Tuesday, Sept. 13.....	7,709	1,813	17,007	24,322
Wednesday, Sept. 14.....	14,432	1,211	19,008	24,928
Thursday, Sept. 15.....	9,525	1,006	18,486	22,907
Friday, Sept. 16.....	5,501	451	15,595	9,982
Saturday, Sept. 17.....	2,659	626	9,170	2,961
Totals this week.....	61,647	6,050	99,447	109,978
Previous week.....	41,401	2,902	59,951	85,469
Cor. week 1903.....	85,480	4,715	105,104	126,027
Cor. week 1902.....	64,206	6,447	106,214	107,840

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 12.....	5,222	207	5,620	6,032
Tuesday, Sept. 13.....	3,181	85	4,097	10,320
Wednesday, Sept. 14.....	5,340	19	4,087	10,215
Thursday, Sept. 15.....	5,171	298	4,313	15,454
Friday, Sept. 16.....	5,213	113	4,740	10,842
Saturday, Sept. 17.....	399	...	2,864	4,589
Totals this week.....	24,436	866	26,921	57,443
Previous week.....	14,979	303	25,010	44,716
Cor. week 1903.....	29,271	589	21,213	41,509
Cor. week 1902.....	23,144	825	21,272	31,887

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Sept. 17, 1904.....314,000
 Week ago.....322,000
 Year ago.....320,000
 Two years ago.....268,000
 Total receipts for year to Sept. 17, 1904, 15,400,000,
 against 15,634,000 year ago, 15,272,000 two years ago.
 Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Sept. 17.....	204,800	239,800	261,000
Week ago.....	146,700	176,000	200,200
Year ago.....	245,200	243,600	213,200
Two years ago.....	264,000	211,800	234,700

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Sept. 17 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	18,400
Anglo-American.....	10,300
Continental.....	2,000
Swift & Company.....	14,000
Hammond & Co.....	3,400
Morris & Co.....	4,500
Bord-Lunham & Co.....	3,100
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.....	5,000
H. Boore & Co.....	2,300
Roberts & Oake.....	1,900
Other packers.....	11,700

Total.....	75,500
Left over.....	2,500
Week ago.....	47,200
Year ago.....	94,000
Two years ago.....	91,300
Three years ago.....	95,400

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Sept. 17.....	\$5.75
Previous week.....	5.45
Year ago.....	5.81
Two years ago.....	7.57
Three years ago.....	5.80
Estimated receipts of live stock week ending September 24:	
Cattle.....	70,000
Hogs.....	100,000
Sheep.....	120,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Sept. 17.....	\$5.25
Previous week.....	5.15
Three weeks ago.....	5.10
Year ago.....	4.95
Two years ago.....	6.40

Cattle.

Beefers, choice to prime.....	\$5.75@6.10
Steers, good to choice, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs.....	5.25@5.75
Steers, fair to good exporters and shippers.....	5.10@5.55
Steers, medium beef.....	4.15@4.90
Steers, inferior and plain.....	3.10@4.00
Steers, grass Texas.....	2.25@4.15
Steers, fed Texas.....	3.30@5.25
Steers, western range.....	3.10@4.30
Cows and heifers, fair to good.....	2.90@3.25
Cows and heifers, good to fancy.....	3.75@4.60
Cows, good cutting to fair beef.....	2.00@2.50
Cows, common to good canners.....	1.20@2.00
Cows, grass Texas.....	2.25@4.15
Stockers and feeders, poor to fair.....	2.00@3.40
Stockers and feeders, good to choice.....	3.55@4.00
Bulls, poor to choice.....	1.75@4.25
Calves, common to fair.....	2.75@5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@6.00

Hogs.

Heavy shippers, good to choice.....	\$6.00@6.25
Butcher weights, good to choice.....	6.05@6.25
Heavy packing, rough to fair.....	5.45@5.95
Heavy mixed, plain to good.....	5.75@6.15
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	6.00@6.25
Good to choice, 185 to 200 lbs.....	6.05@6.25
Pigs, poor to choice, 60 to 130 lbs.....	4.50@5.95

Sheep.

Wethers, good to prime mixed.....	\$4.00@4.25
Mixed lots, fair to good.....	3.15@3.80
Wethers, western grass, fair to prime.....	3.90@4.05
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.20@3.55
Ewes, plain to good breeding.....	3.20@3.65
Culls, bucks and wethers.....	2.00@3.00
Yearlings, good to prime.....	4.00@4.40
Yearlings, poor to fair.....	3.25@3.80
Lambs, fat western range.....	4.70@5.25
Lambs, spring, good to prime.....	4.75@6.00
Lambs, spring, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.65

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18@20
" Sirloin Steaks.....	18@20
" Porterhouse Steaks.....	22@25
" Pot Roasts.....	10@12½
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10
Beef Steaks.....	6@8
Boneless Corned Briskets.....	10
Corned Rumps Native.....	8@10
" Ribs.....	6
" Flanks.....	5
Round Steaks.....	10@12½
" Roasts.....	10@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10@12½
" Roasts.....	10@12½
" Neck End Trimmed.....	7
Rollad Roast.....	10@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters.....	15
Fore.....	12½
Legs.....	16
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14
" Chops.....	14
" Tenders.....	18
" Butts.....	10
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	6
Hocks.....	6
Pigs Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore.....	10
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3@3½
Mixed Bone and Fallow.....	2@3
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	11@12
Calfskins, under 8 lb. each.....	55@65

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....Old, 10%.....Young, 15	
Chickens.....	11
Hens.....	10½
Roosters.....	7
Springs.....	11½
Ducks.....	10@11
Geese.....	8@9

Iced Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys, Mixed.....	11
Chickens.....	10½@12
Springs.....	11½@12
Ducks.....	10@12
Geese.....	8@9

Veal.

Choice.....	8½@9
Heavy.....85 to 130 lbs.....	7 @ 8½
Medium.....65 to 80 lbs.....	6½@7½
Small.....50 to 60 lbs.....	6 @ 6½
Coarse.....small to heavy.....	4 @ 10½

Butter.

Creamery, Extras.....	18½@19
" Firsts.....	16½@17
" Second.....	@14½
Dairies, Choice.....	@16
" Firsts.....	@13½
" Ladies.....	12½@14
" Packing stock.....	11½

Eggs.

Extras.....	@21½
Prime firsts.....	18½@19
Firsts.....	17½@18
Fresh, at mark, cases inc.....	14 @17½

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Native Cows.....	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Western Steers.....	5 1/4 @ 5 3/4
Good Native Steers.....	8 @ 8 3/4
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Heifers, Good.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium.....	5 1/4 @ 6
hindquarters.....	1 1/4c. over straight Beef
forequarters.....	1 1/4c. under

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chucks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chucks.....	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 4 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@ 2 1/2
Steer Plates.....	@ 3
Cow Rounds.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Steer Rounds.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Common.....	@ 7 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium.....	@ 9
Cow Loins, Good.....	@ 11
Steer Loins, Light.....	@ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	16 @ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 15
Strip Loins.....	@ 9 1/2
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 9 1/2
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 6
Rolls.....	@ 10
Rump Butts.....	@ 4 1/2
Trimnings.....	@ 4 1/2
Shank.....	@ 2 1/2
Cow Ribs, heavy.....	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	@ 6
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	9 1/2 @ 10
" " cow.....	@ 8
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 5
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 9

Beef Offal.	
Livers.....	@ 2 1/2
Hearts.....	@ 2 1/2
Tongues.....	@ 13 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	@ 20
Ox Tails, each.....	@ 3
Fresh Tripe-plain.....	@ 2 1/2
" " H. C.....	@ 4
Kidneys.....	@ 4
Brains.....	@ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veth.....	@ 6
Light Carcass.....	@ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass.....	@ 7 1/2
Good Carcass.....	@ 9
Medium Saddles.....	@ 10
Good Saddles.....	@ 11
Medium Racks.....	@ 6
Good Racks.....	@ 7

Veal Offal.	
Brains.....	@ 4
Sweetbreads.....	@ 50
Pucks.....	@ 25
Heads, each.....	@ 10

Lambs.	
Medium Caul.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Good Caul.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Saddles Caul.....	10 1/2 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 14 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 6 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	@ 8
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 3
" " Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep.....	@ 6
Good Sheep.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Saddles.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Medium Racks.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Good Racks.....	@ 6 1/2
Mutton Legs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Mutton Stew.....	4 @ 4 1/2
" " Loins.....	8 1/2 @ 9
" " Tongues, each.....	@ 3
" " Heads, each.....	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs.....	@ 2
Pork Loins.....	@ 12
Leaf Lard.....	26 @ 7 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@ 18
Spare Ribs.....	@ 6 1/2
Butts.....	@ 1 1/2
Hocks.....	@ 1 1/2
Trimnings.....	@ 6
Tails.....	@ 3 1/2
Snouts.....	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 3 1/2
Blade Bones.....	@ 4
Cheek Meat.....	@ 4 1/2
Hog Pucks.....	@ 2
Neck Bones.....	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 2 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	@ 2 1/2
" " Kidneys.....	@ 2 1/2
" " Tongues.....	@ 10 1/2
Slip Bones.....	@ 3
Tail.....	@ 3
Brains.....	@ 7
Backfat.....	@ 7
Hams.....	11 1/2 @ 13
Calas.....	@ 9
Shoulders.....	@ 9 1/2
Bellics.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Colth Bologna.....	@ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	@ 5 1/2
Choice Bologna.....	@ 6 1/2
Viennas.....	@ 7 1/2
Frankfurts.....	@ 6
Blood, Liver, and Headcheese.....	@ 6
Tongue.....	@ 9
White Tongue.....	@ 9
Mixed Ham.....	@ 9
Prepared Ham.....	@ 10
New England Ham.....	@ 12
Compressed Ham.....	@ 10
Large Compressed Ham.....	@ 10
Berliner Ham.....	@ 8
Boneless Ham.....	@ 10 1/2
Oxford Ham.....	@ 10 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	@ 7
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch.....	@ 7
Smoked Pork.....	@ 7
Veal Ham.....	@ 7
Farm Sausage.....	@ 12 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 8
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 8
Special Prepared Ham.....	@ 6
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 7
Ham Bologna.....	@ 8
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 12
Boston Roll.....	@ 12
Cubana Sausage.....	@ 9

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	a 16
German Salami, " Dry.....	a 15
Heistcher ".....	a 11
Hotwurst ".....	a 11 1/2
Farmer ".....	a 12
Daries, H. C., New.....	a 18
Italian Salami, New.....	a 18
Monarque Cervelat.....	a 18

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$3.75
" " 2-20.....	3.25
Bologna 1-50.....	2.75
" " 2-20.....	2.25
Viennas 1-50.....	4.25
" " 2-20.....	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link.....	a 8
Liver Sausage.....	a 7
Blood Sausage.....	a 7
Head & Heese.....	a 7
Bologna.....	a 6 1/2
Vienna.....	a 8 1/2

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs Feet, in 200 lb. barrels.....	\$ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200 lb. barrels.....	11.00
Pickled Figs Snouts in 200 lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, bbls.....	36.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.30
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
6 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

CONDENSED MINCE MEAT.

10 lb pails.....	.94
25 lb.....	.94
50 lb tubs.....	.9
150 lb half bbls.....	.84
250 lb bbls.....	.84

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Per bbl.	
Extra Plate Beef.....	@ 9.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 8.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 9.00
Beef Hams.....	@ 20.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 10.00
Mess Pork (repacked).....	@ 12.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 14.50
Family Back Pork.....	@ 14.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 11.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tes.....	9
Lard substitute, tes.....	6 1/2
Lard compound.....	6
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	34 @ 35c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, ".....	@ 11 1/2
No. 3, ".....	@ 12
No. 4, ".....	@ 13
No. 5, ".....	@ 14
No. 6, ".....	@ 15

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	@ 11 1/2
" " 14 ".....	@ 11
" " 16 ".....	@ 12 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@ 9
Calas, 6/7 lbs. average.....	@ 9
" " 8/12 ".....	@ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 17 1/2
Wice, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average.....	@ 11 1/2
" " 10/12 ".....	@ 11 1/2
" " 12/14 ".....	@ 11
Dried Beef Sets.....	@ 15
" " Insides.....	@ 16 1/2
" " Knuckles.....	@ 16
" " Outsides.....	@ 13 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 16 1/2
Smoked.....	@ 17
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	@ 12 1/2
Cooked Loins.....	@ 19

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14/16 average.....	@ 8 1/2
Rib Bellies.....	@ 8 1/2
Fat Backs.....	@ 7 1/2
Regular Plates.....	@ 8 1/2
Short Clears.....	8 1/2 @ 9

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set.....	12
Middles.....	35
Beef bungs, per piece.....	5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed.....	23 @ 24
" " free of salt.....	42
" " middles.....	12
" " bungs export.....	10 @ 12
" " mediums, each.....	6 @ 7
" " primes.....	4
" " narrows.....	2
Imported sheep casings, wide.....	70
" " medium wide.....	50
" " medium.....	50 @ 60
" " narrow.....	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1.....	5 1/2
Beef hadders, medium.....	18 @ 20

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.50
Hog meal, per unit.....	@ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit.....	@ 2.30
Ground tankage, 12%.....	2.30 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit.....	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit.....	2.20 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton.....	2.15 @ 10c
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton.....	17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	30.00
Flat Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 35 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 62 lb. avg. ton.....	62.50
Long Thigh Bones, 60 to 95 lb. avg. ton.....	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton.....	24.50

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	
Prime steam, loose.....	
Neutral.....	5 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Compound.....	5 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Leaf.....	5 1/2 @ 7

STEARINES.

Lard.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Oleo.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Mutton.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Tallow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tes.....	@ 53
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	@ 38
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	@ 36
Oleo Oil, extra.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure tes.....	61 @ 62
Tallow, prime.....	@ 43

TALLOW.

Edible.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Prime Country.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Packers No. 1.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
City Renderers.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Packers No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

GREASES.

White, Choice.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
" " "A".....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
" " "B".....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. in bbls.....	@ 30
P. S. Y. in tanks.....	27 @ 27 1/2
Prime Crude, in tanks.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Butteroil, in bbls.....	31 @ 32

COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.25 @ 1.27 1/2
Ba rels, Oak.....	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
" " Ash.....	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	@ 4
White, clarified.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.00
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Casing salt, bbls, 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.00

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$4.90@5.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.10@4.55
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.40@4.00
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@3.75
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.00@5.60

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 8 1/2
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	100 lb 8 to 8 1/2

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@6.00
Hogs, medium.....	@6.05
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.05@6.75
Pigs.....	6.65@6.87
Roughs.....	5.00@5.85

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb 6 1/4
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb 6
Spring lambs, culls.....	5 1/4
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb 4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb 3 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb 3

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8 1/4

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	7 3/4 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair, Texas.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	@ 4 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	7 @ 8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8
Hogs, 180 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	@ 8 1/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 11
Spring lambs, good.....	@ 10
Spring lambs, culls.....	@ 9 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@ 7
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 6 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 6

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	@ 12
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 12
Dried beef sets.....	@ 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 9
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 10

BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$56.00 a \$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$42.00 a 45.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Hoofs.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	270 @ 280

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	18c to 19c a lb
Calves' liver.....	25c to 30c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	14c to 24c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails.....	8c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	15c to 20c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	6c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	14@14 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 1/2@14

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 65 75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/4
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	
Hog, American, in tea or bbls, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	6 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef wassanda, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	3 1/4 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	30
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....		18
Pepper, rot, Zanzibar.....	14	
Pepper, shod.....	14	
Allspice.....	7	8 1/4
Coriander.....	8	9
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	50	55

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$.16
No. 2 skins.....	.14
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.12
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	1.75
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.55
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.55
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.80
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.60
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
Branded skins.....	.00
Branded kips.....	1.15
Heavy Branded kips.....	1.25
Ticky skins.....	.12
Ticky kips.....	1.35
Heavy Ticky kips.....	1.65
No. 3 skins.....	.00

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Spring Turkeys—Hens, dry-picked, plump, broasted, 3 to 4 lb. each, per lb.....	23 @ 25
Toms, dry-picked, fancy, 5 to 6 lbs. each.....	18 @ 22
Dry-picked, average best run.....	15 a 18
Turkeys—Western, hens, average run.....	14 @ 15
Western, toms, average run.....	14 @ 15
Common.....	12 @ 13
Spring Chickens—Phila., 3 1/4 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	21 @ 22
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	17 @ 19
Pa., 3 1/4 to 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Pa., mixed sizes.....	13 @ 14
Pa., under 3 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	11 @ 12
Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western, scalded, large, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Western and Southern, small.....	13 @ 14
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, average best.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western, scalded, average best.....	@ 12 1/2
Western, Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average best.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western, Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average best.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Western & Southern, fair to good.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Old cocks, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Spring Ducks—Long Island.....	@ 10 1/4
Eastern.....	@ 10 1/4
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fancy.....	@ 10 1/4
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fair to good.....	@ 10 1/4
Western.....	9 @ 12
Spring Geese—Eastern, white.....	16 @ 17
Eastern, dark.....	14 @ 15
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.00 @
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	12 @
Fowls, per lb.....	12 1/2 @
Roosters, per lb.....	8 @
Turkeys, per lb.....	12 @
Ducks, average, Western, per pair.....	60 @ 65
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 15

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.12 1/2 @ 2.15
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.15 @ 2.30
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 @
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.80
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	30.00 @ 31.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotone, per unit, del. New York.....	2.80 @ 2.85
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	2.97 1/2 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.00 @ 3.05
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (46 1/2 p. c., less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 p. c.).....	1.09 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.38 @ 2.80
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.....	39 @ 40

CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Newline Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Sept. 23.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle for the first three days of this week, 65,661, being over 20,000 more than the same period last week. Daily receipts were: Monday, 33,318; Tuesday, 11,343; Wednesday (estimated), 21,000. The light run of last week and the advance in the market were responsible for the heavy receipts. Contrary to general expectations the proportion of Western range cattle was rather light. The quality of the cattle on the market this week has been poor and strictly good cattle scarce, although a few lots of fancy beefs sold at \$6.25@6.35. Plain and medium cattle have declined 10@25c, but choice grades are strong to a dime higher. The bulk of the good to choice corn-fed steers sold from \$5.35@5.90; medium, \$4.65@5.30; inferior, \$3.80@4.60. Export steers, principally \$4.65@5.50, according to weight and quality; choice corn-fed Western steers sold up to \$6; the bulk of the plain to choice kinds, \$4.46@5.75; distillery steers, \$4.75@5.75; grass native steers to the killers from \$3@4.25, according to fat and quality; 112 head of fed Texas steers, averaging 852 lbs., sold at \$6, and fully a dozen cars of prime heavy steers at \$6.10@6.25. Extreme tops, \$6.35 for 51 head of 1,578 lb. Short-horns. Fat cows and heifers have declined 30@50c. from the high point of last week. Choice export cows selling at \$3.80@4.25; medium to good thin cows at \$2.80@3.60; common, \$2.10@2.40; canners and cutters, \$1@2.40; choice to fancy heifers, \$4.10@4.60; good kinds at \$3.50@4; medium, \$3@3.50; best export bulls, \$3.50@4.15; fair to good fat bulls at \$2.60@3.40; veal calves largely \$5.25@5.76, with tops at \$6; heavy, \$2.75@3.50. Stockers and feeders in heavy supply this week and 15@30c. lower. Choice selected strong weight feeders going at \$3.65@3.90 and a good kind at \$3.40@3.60, and inferior to fair mixed at \$2.75@3.25. Choice stockers at \$2.90@3.30; medium, \$2.50@2.85; inferior mixed stockers, \$1.75@2.50; stock heifers, \$1.85@2.60, and stock calves, \$2.50@3.50, according to weight. The present is a good time to purchase this class of cattle for fall and winter feeding.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week show a decrease of about 5,000 as compared with the first three days of last week and are much less than the trade expected. Monday's receipts were 19,527, which was fully 10,000 less than the trade expected, and the result was the market was unevenly higher, prices showing an advance of mostly 15@20c. The finish, however, was somewhat weak, as after Eastern shipping orders were filled, local packers reduced their bid somewhat. Tuesday's receipts of about 12,000 head were again below expectations, and the market started off strong to 5c. higher. Packers decided, however, to call a halt and the late market finished very weak with a good many late arrivals selling fully 10c. lower than opening prices. To-day (Wednesday) receipts were estimated at 20,000 and following up the weak close of yesterday the market opened weak and unsatisfactory, prices being unevenly lower. The top to-day was \$6.25

against \$6.32½ yesterday. The great bulk of to-day's sales, however, showed more decline, and in many cases heavy packing hogs sold as much as 20c. lower than the best time yesterday. While receipts are moderate to-day, they are larger than for any day for some time, and it is very evident from the action of to-day's market that should we get anything like liberal receipts for two or three days in succession prices would break badly. The provision market has shown some activity and prices are somewhat higher for the past two or three days. Live hogs, however, are still higher than provisions, and it is unnatural to expect that they should come together in the near future. To-day's market closed very weak with a good many unsold. We quote to-day's sales as follows: Best butchers and light hogs, \$6.15@6.25; mixed grades, \$5.85@6; selected light hogs, \$6.10@6.20; heavy packers, \$5.70@5.85.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs were quite liberal this week, a great part of them being from the Western ranges. All of these met with ready sale. The lamb market showed some decline from last week on Westerns, but a choice class are selling to-day around \$5.25. Best Western wethers around \$3.90; yearlings, \$4@4.25; good to choice ewes, \$3.40@3.65. The demand from feeders the best of the season. Big strings of yearling wethers for feeding purposes are being taken at \$3.75@3.90; wethers from \$3.25 for a fair class up to \$3.65 for best. This Western ewes sell readily to feeders around \$2.50 with a better class up to \$3. A very strong demand for Western breeding ewes is had this week and good young stock is selling readily at \$3.50@3.75. The native division has been moderately supplied. A firm demand for good to choice native ewes at prices ranging from \$3.50@4, and a few prime wethers for export purposes at \$4.25@4.50. The bulk of the native lambs offered have been on the fair order, and these have been rather slow sale. Culls to good going at \$4@4.75; good to choice at \$5@5.50, and a few extra prime bunches at \$5.75@6. A firm demand still prevails for black faced breeding ewes at around \$3.50.

KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 23.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 78,500; last week, 81,800; same week last year, 79,100. Both corn-fed and grass beef steers have lost 20 to 35 cents this week, as the packers have not shown any of the anxiety for these steers exhibited last week. Top this week was \$6.10 on Monday, since when nothing has reached \$6. Corn-fed she stuff is steady; grass cows and heifers, 10 or 15 cents lower; veal calves, a quarter higher; stock calves, dull; stock and feeding cattle are 10 to 20 cents lower, mostly on stockers. Quarantine cattle were lower Monday, but steady since. Steers are \$2.80 to \$3.20; cows \$2.20 to \$2.50.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 29,700; last week, 26,900; same week last year, 32,300. After an advance of 25 cents on Monday and Tuesday, hog prices weakened and lost 15 cents during two days. The market is 5 cents higher to-day; top, \$5.95; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$5.85. Butcher weights are bringing

the best price. Light hogs and heavies very near the top quality have averaged very good this week. Light receipts would point to higher prices, but live hogs are far out of line with provisions; a bear argument.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 32,400; last week, \$33,700; same week last year, 37,400. Receipts of sheep and lambs are mostly Western. Lambs are 20 to 30 cents lower; sheep steady to a shade lower; feeding grades also a little lower. Good to choice lambs bring \$4.90 to \$5.10; wethers, \$3.30 to \$3.50; fat ewes, \$3 to \$3.30; stock and feeding sheep, \$2.75 to \$3.60.

HIDES are a shade lower. Green salted, \$8.75; side brands, over 40 pounds, 7.75; bulls and stags, \$7.25; uncured, one cent less; horse hides, \$2 to \$3.25.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	13,931	10,323	5,562
Cudahy	5,767	6,417	2,711
Schwarzschild	5,466	3,559	4,071
Swift	9,091	7,406	5,749

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 17:

Chicago	37,211
Omaha	7,652
St. Joseph	12,049
Cudahy	549
Sioux City	1,494
Wichita	567
South St. Paul	2,544
Louisville	980
New York and Jersey City	10,000
Detroit	1,780
Buffalo	13,775
Denver	904

HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 17:

Chicago	72,526
Omaha	28,934
St. Joseph	27,606
Cudahy	3,556
Sioux City	4,402
Ottumwa	8,906
Cleveland	8,000
Cedar Rapids	3,825
Wichita	2,513
Bloomington	760
South St. Paul	6,798
Indianapolis	8,565
Louisville	4,907
New York and Jersey City	29,040
Detroit	5,389
Buffalo	35,600
Denver	4,103

SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 17:

Chicago	52,535
Omaha	22,166
St. Joseph	27,104
Cudahy	393
Sioux City	492
Wichita	10
South St. Paul	4,375
New York and Jersey City	41,811
Detroit	3,544
Buffalo	50,800
Denver	2,436

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPTEMBER 19, 1904.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,213	903	30,420	10,109	
Sixtieth st.	2,909	80	4,490	11,412	
Fortieth st.					16,098
Lehigh Valley	5,142				
Weehawken	1,150				975
Scattering		62	74	39	2,775
Totals	12,114	142	5,557	42,846	29,040
Totals last week ..	10,407	130	6,108	43,887	31,000

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Qrs. of Sheep.	Beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Victorian	420		
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	350		1,332
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. British King	250		
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Germanic			1,086
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Colorado	56		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Victorian	420	1,025	
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	350		
J. Shamburg & S., Ss. British King	250		
J. Shamburg & Son, Ss. Victorian	130	10	
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Victorian			2,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Majestic			1,500
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Cedric			3,100
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Majestic			1,100
Armour & Co., Ss. Victorian			1,400
Armour & Co., Ss. Germanic			1,100
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Etruria			1,500

Total exports	2,256	1,035	14,218
Total exports last week	2,117	1,153	18,300
Boston exports this week	3,900		
Baltimore exports this week	800		
Philadelphia exports this week	830		828
Portland exports this week	706	1,201	
Newport News exports this week	716		
Montreal exports this week	3,055	954	
To London	3,734	880	5,732
To Liverpool	5,604	4,338	20,582
To Glasgow	1,028	74	
To Bristol	200		
To Antwerp	300		
To Manchester	083		
To Hull	86		
To Southampton			2,186
To Para	130	10	
Totals to all ports	11,705	5,302	28,500
Totals to all ports last week	10,345	6,102	25,350

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,500	11,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	
Omaha	50	3,000	

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

Chicago	21,000	23,000	31,000
Kansas City	25,000	3,000	5,000
Omaha	6,500	3,000	21,000

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Chicago	11,000	12,000	25,000
Kansas City	18,000	6,000	10,000
Omaha	6,200	6,000	19,000

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

Chicago	21,000	20,000	25,000
Kansas City	14,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	8,900	7,000	12,000

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

Chicago	11,000	16,000	20,000
Kansas City	10,000	7,000	6,000
Omaha	5,300	5,100	11,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

Chicago	5,000	12,000	13,000
Kansas City	5,000	5,000	1,000
Omaha	1,400	4,900	13,000

THE GLUE MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

There is no material change in the glue situation. Stocks are moderate, and demand good for this season. The high price of hides the last few years has compelled tanners to tan more leather and make less glue stock per hide, which has made hide and gelatine raw stock scarce and high priced. Some glue manufacturers claim the profit on hide glues is small and unsatisfactory. Quotations remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Gelatine glue, extra, 22@30; No. 11, 18@22; regular, 16@18.

White, first, 12½@15; second, 11@12½; third, 9@11.

Cabinet, high test, 14½@16½; medium test, 11½@14½; ordinary, 9½@11½.

Sizing, medium, 8@9; brown, 7@8; dark, 6@7.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.55; city steam, \$7.25 bid; refined, Continent, tcs., \$7.75; do., South Africa, tcs., \$8.25; do., kegs, \$9.25; compound, \$5.75@5.87½.

HOG MARKETS SEPT. 23.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 12,000; steady to shade higher; \$5.35@6.20.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 5,000; strong; \$5.70@5.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; steady to strong; \$5.65@5.90.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 3,500; lower; \$5.90@6.15.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 35 cars; active; \$6.20@6.25.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; steady; \$5.80@6.40.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 62s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, western, 72s. 6d.; shoulders, 40s.; hams, s. c., 47s. 6d.; bacon, c. c., 54s.; long clear light, 52s.; do., heavy, 50s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 51s. 6d.; backs, 45s. 6d.; bellies, 53s.; turtentine, 39s. 9d.; rosin, common, 7s. 3d.; lard, prime western, tcs., 36s. 9d.; 28-lb. pails, 38s.; cheese, white, 42s.; do., colored, 43s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 36½ marks; tallow, 22s. 6d.; do. Australian (London), 26s. 9d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 4½d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 3d.; Calcutta linseed, spot, 35s. 9d.; petroleum, refined (London), 5¾d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil in Europe continues extremely quiet, the churners holding off hoping that oil will become cheaper and the packers indifferent sellers in view of the fact that the stockers of oil both here and abroad are very light and that the butter markets in Europe are exceedingly strong. Business hence is at a standstill with the chances against the churners.

As for neutral lard, this has advanced the last few days in sympathy with the steam lard market and prices materially higher than they have been.

Europe is indifferent at present about purchases of cotton oil, and the outlook is that later on when more oil comes into the market, cotton oil may be a little cheaper than it is now. The outlook is for a good crop and plenty of oil, although there are some complaints that the early arrivals of crude oil are not of the best quality.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hogs firm; moderate receipts. The products opened stronger, but much quieter. October pork advanced 17c., and January 5c.,

with lard and ribs up 2@5 points, followed by an easier feeling and by frequent changes.

Cottonseed Oil.

Strong at the South, with an indisposition to sell crude, with 23c. bid in the South-east for tank lots. Mississippi sold at 23c., and has it further bid. The feeling is that seed will come out slowly from planters' hands at the prices most of the mills are at present disposed to pay for it, and that the early in the season oil production will be delayed and restricted. The undertone of the market is a strong one, and points to a firmer trading basis. New Orleans sold 1,000 bbls. off yellow, October, November and December at 27¼c.; 500 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 28c.; these prices further bid and ½c. more asked. Offers to sell are scarce. New York market to-day firm, with September, October, November, December and January all 29½c. bid, 30c. asked.

Tallow.

Held stronger than the prices buyers, at present, are disposed to meet. City, hhds., 4½c. bid; 4¾c. and more asked. Weekly contract deliveries made at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong at 8c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., September 23.—The ammoniate market the past week has been fairly active. Inquiry from the South continues good, and the volume of business reported is fair. On futures, sellers generally are pretty firm in their views. We quote:

Ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.20, and 10, \$2.25 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.20@2.22½ per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45@2.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30@2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.60, and 10, \$2.62½ and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—The market continues firm. Prompt delivery is quoted at \$2.17½ to \$2.20, and futures, \$2.17½ to \$2.22½, according to grade and time of delivery.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—The market continues steady at recent quotations. Cables this week quote futures \$3.02½ to \$3.05 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Sept. 23.—Quotations on high grade blood and tankage have again advanced, and liberal sales have been made both for prompt and future shipment, leaving stocks much reduced. This active market seems to have been caused by liberal operations on the part of Southern fertilizer manufacturers.

There is no material change in horns, hoofs and bones. The continued strong demand for all kinds of manufacturing bones from abroad is keeping stocks well cleaned up at recent advances.

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RETAIL SECTION

BLACKLISTS ARE PERMITTED.

The question of dealers' blacklists of bad customers is one that has been much agitated and which has caused a good deal of feeling on both sides. Dealers like to know where they stand and just how far they can go in this matter. In Connecticut it has been decided that associations of business men can maintain legally, for the confidential use of their members, blacklists of debtors, providing their claims are undisputed.

Judge Roraback of the Superior Court has so decided in a recent case from Bridgeport, and gives it as his opinion "that it is clearly demonstrated by the evidence that the material purposes and actions of the Bridgeport Business Men's Association were innocent and lawful. Looking at the entire evidence as it now presents itself I cannot discover any illegal or improper object of unlawful means adopted or sanctioned by these defendants. The practice and rule of the association had been never to place a name upon this list when the claim was known to be disputed or contested. The circulation of this list was in its nature privileged." The list itself was not libelous.

The case was that of D. Sherwood Thorpe against the Bridgeport Business Men's Association. Thorpe's name was put on a blacklist and he sued the directors of the association for \$5,000 damages. The case terminated abruptly when a motion for non-suit was granted. The point was raised by the defence and sustained by the court that "delinquent lists" upon which Thorpe's name was printed were privileged communications and the same as the reports of the Dun and Bradstreet mercantile agencies. The suit has attracted wide attention and the result is pleasing to business men generally.

THE SHOW WINDOW SHOULD TALK.

The window that does not show the goods the store has in stock, but a lot of things collected for the purposes of display, is like an advertisement that talks about everything except the goods. The window should be a business window, even if it be also a strikingly artistic and beautiful window, and so also

should an ad. be a business ad.—talk business, reflect business and create business. An ad. that will not do all three is not the ad. this writer believes in, and the show window that will not also do these three things is the show window he could not approve of.—*Merchants' Review.*

OYSTERS GOOD ALL YEAR AROUND.

The scare did not become general over the canard that oysters transmit disease. The typhus germ and sundry bacilli were the oyster's specialty. Now comes the news from a Paris scientific source that oysters transmit nothing of the kind. The authority in question is Prof. Alfred Giard, of the French sea-fishery commission. This authority not only declares that oysters not only do not transmit any disease, but that they are eatable all the year around, thus knocking out the "R" month tradition. Oysters in the milky season may not be so delightful, but the French commissioner says that they cannot transmit disease. If this view is free from the bias of a "cooked" report it will be pleasant reading for oyster lovers.

OPINIONS ON PRICE TICKETS.

Doctors differ and who shall decide as to the proper medium in the use of price tickets and window placards? Here is a high authority that says: Price tickets are kept off goods and only a single card is permitted, bearing a sentence deftly designed to stick in the memory, with the price added. Windows, in brief, are designed to attract and interest people of good taste, and trimmers have abandoned the sensational effects that were in vogue when those who looked into windows were supposed to have no discrimination, and people of the real buying class were not fond of being caught window-gazing. And yet a most successful haberdasher is to-day using big sheets of manila paper with charcoal inscriptions of the coarsest character in his window. Other dealers there are who use white paper with the writing in blue penciling. Who shall decide when the doctors disagree?—*Merchants' Review.*

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. A. Handley has opened a market in Grandview, Tex.

Twiss & Benfield have opened a market at Coffeyville, Kan.

Corey Vaughn has opened a market at Tunkhannock, Pa.

E. A. Surber has started a new meat market in Sullivan, Mo.

N. Ford, of Kelley, Kan., has sold his market to A. W. Highsmith.

L. R. Varner, of Bee, Neb., has sold his shop to J. T. Slonecker.

W. B. Pratt has sold his market at Webb City, Mo., to C. L. Kline.

J. Burt Jones has purchased the Central Market at Batavia, N. Y.

Frank Stark has sold his market to Dike Bros., of Berthoud, Colo.

A market has been opened in Buena Vista, Pa., by Conrad Hartman.

R. H. Holmes intends to start a meat business in Clinton, Mass.

N. R. Cheesman has engaged in the meat business at Wellston, Okla.

Henry Kramer will open a new shop in Washington, Ind., next week.

Ira Waters has sold his market at Waukomis, Okla., to W. B. Avery.

R. A. Nance has sold his shop at Randolph, Neb., to C. C. Jeppesen.

Jos. Freund, of Stacyville, Ia., has sold his meat business to Webber Bros.

P. J. Murphy has sold his butcher shop at Long Pine, Neb., to H. Neberer.

Neil Heslin, of Cohoes, N. Y., has opened a shop in the Greeley Building.

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J. B. Pratt has purchased the market of Charley Store at Syracuse, Kan.

Tennison & Meeks have engaged in the meat business at Tecumseh, Okla.

A. H. Mertz has just established himself in the meat business at Ogden, Iowa.

The meat market of Carl Paulson, at York, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

W. E. Rose has sold his butcher shop at St. Joseph, Mo., to J. E. Schmitz.

C. H. Dorland has purchased the meat business of M. Slade at Bennett, Neb.

Payne & Sons have opened a market in the Anderson Building at Clyde, Kan.

F. Trinkle has purchased the meat market of M. A. Standen at Alliance, Neb.

E. Stanley has succeeded to the market of Stanley & McCasen, at Ponca, Okla.

Andrew Holt has purchased the market of Bonner & Howorth at La Harpe, Kas.

In a recent fire the market of Duke & Coffee, at Portland, Ore., was destroyed.

T. W. Hatcher has purchased the butcher shop of John Ostrum at Creede, Colo.

James Cronin & Co. will add a meat market to their grocery business at Plainville, Kan.

Bert & Henry Bonham have purchased the meat market of Otto Bauer at Cordell, Okla.

J. M. Scarborough has sold his meat business at Mangum, Okla., to J. A. Trotter & Co.

Potter & Roberts have succeeded Potter & Yeoman in the meat business in Mound City, Kan.

W. G. Balch has sold his meat and grocery business at Hotchkiss, Colo., to T. T. Widman.

A. Collins, butcher, of Halifax, N. S., lost \$3,000 in the conflagration there September 15.

W. A. Waddell has succeeded to the meat business of Waddell & Augustine, in Rose Hill, Ia.

F. M. Horn & Son have sold out their meat business in Ash Grove, Mo., to Wilkerson & Chrisman.

Ollie Christenson has succeeded to the meat business of J. O. Christenson & Bro. at Clifton, Tex.

John T. Hubbard has purchased the meat business at Clay Center, Kas., of William Schroeder.

L. P. Garrison, of Vinita, I. T., has disposed of his grocery and meat business to Robertson & Martin.

Glessing Bros. have sold their grocery and meat business at Spokane, Wash., to Schmidt & Gallagher.

Capt. William Johnson's butcher shop at Tonawanda, N. Y., suffered \$3,000 fire loss on September 12.

Ellis & Fiscus, of Utica, N. Y., have opened a meat and fish market at South and West streets.

Neilicke & Co. have purchased the meat and grocery business of Harry Madison at Sandstone, Minn.

Fred Hinkey has bought Fred Lermann's market at Sandusky, O., corner of Market and Franklin streets.

F. H. Graham has bought Cleveland Van Horn & Co.'s business at Friendship, N. Y., and united with his own.

J. S. Durham has admitted a partner in his grocery and meat business at Plumerville, Ark., and the firm is Durham & Kemp.

Edward Landis will hereafter conduct the business of Ritter & Landis at Allentown, Pa., as Wm. C. Ritter has retired therefrom.

The Calumet Butchers' Association, at Calumet, Mich., at its annual meeting recently, reported an increase of membership for the past year, and a strong financial position. The following officers were elected: President, Casper Olson; vice-president, Leo Studer; treasurer and corresponding secretary, John Warmington; financial secretary, William A. Williams.

WORKING TOWARD CONSOLIDATION.

The movement for the consolidation of the two big retail butchers' associations of the country appears to be progressing favorably. Officials of the Master Butchers of America and the Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association have been having conferences and perfecting plans for the union.

"It has been deemed expedient by the butchers," said a member the other day, "that the only way to stop the wholesale swindling of customers by retail butchers is to unite in a national body, whereby we may compel legislation and a more uniform price of meat throughout the country, and whereby they may be able to retail a higher grade of meat at lower prices. It will also enable us to prosecute those butchers who continually give false weight to their customers. If we can secure the requisite legislation we will endeavor to make it a felony for a butcher to swindle his customer by short weight."

James Hoffman, of Washington, D. C., president of the master butchers, addressed the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Association the other night, and spoke of the benefits to be derived from this amalgamation, also of the steps that had already been taken toward the affiliation. He, with Henry Meyer, of the Brooklyn association, has just returned from an extended trip over the country in the interest of the consolidation, and, according to their reports, there is a bright prospect for the success of their hopes. A committee of five members from both the Eastern and Western leagues has been appointed to confer on the matter and take the necessary steps toward the amalgamation.

A BASIC REASON.

When the country goes to the city for the supplies that are in general use, there's a reason. When the mail-order houses make money hand-over-fist, there's a reason. When the cry for a cheaper parcels post goes up from the farmers, there's a reason, says Merchants' Review. Some people maintain that there are several reasons. So there are—minor reasons. But one of the primary and fundamental reasons is that the country people receive better treatment from the mail-order houses. Why do they receive better treatment from the mail-order houses? Because they are not brought into personal contact with employees, but are treated with a machine-like yet well-defined courtesy. Is it always so in the country stores? Nay, nor in the city stores.

The question of price does not interfere so much between country consumer and country

dealer as many people have supposed. The question of quality is perhaps of greater moment. But of greater moment still is the manner of the country assistant when a stranger enters the store. Either offensively familiar or stiffly repellent, the assistant in many country stores is a fruitful source of trouble for the employer, though he may never suspect who is to blame or how many scores of customers the offensive clerk is sending to the mail for supplies.

City people who sojourn in the country during the summer months are almost unanimous in testifying to the frequency with which independence becomes sheer insolence in country stores, the offending assistants meaning well perhaps, but confounding civility with servility, to the discomfort of the employer's customers.

NOW IT'S WHALE BEEF.

Whale meat from Newfoundland is being sold at St. John, N. F., according to the New Foundland Fishing Gazette. One of the largest provision houses is handling the line as an experiment. The product comes smoked and dried, indistinguishable except on close inspection from jerked beef. The Gazette knows of no reason why a market should not be created for this meat. The whale is the cleanest feeding mammal alive, and the meat is claimed to be as fine in texture and quite as palatable as many grades of beef. It can be sold at a fraction of the cost of the latter.

BUTCHER LOST HIS SUIT.

J. G. Freeborn, formerly a butcher at Lakewood, N. J., who sued a leading packing concern for \$10,000 damages for alleged black-listing, lost his suit in the New Jersey courts at its trial last week. He claimed that the firm refused to supply beef to him as ordered through its Long Branch house, and that he was unable to supply his customers. His showing did not satisfy the jury and the case was dismissed.

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Via PAGE 48 of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

